"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, much colder; Sunday fair and cool; gales on coast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,455. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON BELIEVES VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

"It Looks Like It," He Tells a Throng of 10,000 at Lancaster.

CRANK TRIES TO REACH HIM

Attempts to Board Auto in Pittsburgh, but Is Quickly Put Under Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—President Wilson received the same remarkable demonstrations on his return trip to Shadow Lawn today which characterized the journey to Chicago on Wednesday. All through Ohio and Pennsylvania, often in spite of a pouring rain and in strong Republican territory, thousands of persons appeared at the railroad stations through which he passed to bid him welcome. The day's receptions were ended here late tonight with the presence of a record-breaking crowd on the Philadelphia platform, greeting him noisily with red fire and torches.

The President's train stopped for an hour and a half at Pittsburgh, and a delegation of citizens headed by the Democratic Chairman, Joseph F. Guffey, invited him to take an automobile ride, with Colonel William J. Bryan, who appeared at the station to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party took a long drive through the park district of the city. As they passed down Fifth Avenue, the main business street, the crowd that gathered to cheer the President grew so thick that his car was able to proceed only with great difficulty and once was actually stopped.

Tries to Board President's Auto.

At Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street the members of the President's party were startled to see a young man attempt to board Mr. Wilson's car. John G. Slye and Myles McCassill, two Secret Service men, seized him so quickly that the crowd around hardly realized that anything had happened. He was placed in the Secret Service car following the President and kept under arrest until the station was reached.

He gave his name as Richard Cullen and his age as 22. He had with him a small black satchel which was found to contain a long bladed knife and several chisels. The clasp of the knife was unfastened. The man talked somewhat disconnectedly about disapproving of the President's foreign policy, giving the impression that he might be willing to do him injury, but the Secret Service men were not at all sure that he actually intended to attack Mr. Wilson. It was thought quite possible that he was merely a workman whose brain was somewhat clouded, and that the articles in the satchel were merely tools which he was carrying when the President's car passed.

On his ride through Pittsburgh the President was cheered by students of the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Institute of Technology. School children along the route applauded him as he passed. One sight that affected Mr. Wilson deeply was a group of children from an institute for the blind who were permitted to come down to the street as he went by. They were informed when his car passed, and they were as enthusiastic as the other children.

At the railroad station when he returned the President found another big crowd awaiting him. Democratic leaders in Pittsburgh were delighted with the reception the city had given the President, and took it as an augury that the normally overwhelming Republican majority would be much cut this Fall. They said that it compared more than favorably with the reception Mr. Hughes received in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, and that the number of people in the streets was greater and the cheering more pronounced than on the occasion of the Republican candidate's visit.

Following the incident of the man who attempted to jump on his car in Pittsburgh, the President came near to participating in an accident in the railroad yards at Harrisburg tonight. While the two private cars which carry his party were being shifted the car immediately in front of them jumped the rails at a switch. The three cars were moving very slowly at the time, and the President's car was only slightly jarred, but it took about half an hour to get the derailed car out of the way so that the other two cars could be attached to the train for Philadelphia.

The President left his car for a few minutes at Harrisburg, which he reached at 8 o'clock, to mount an improvised platform and say a few words to 2,000 persons who had gathered in spite of the rain.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have no speech to make tonight, but I would be indeed ungracious if I did not express my gratification that you should come out this way in such numbers to greet me. It is indeed encouraging to a public man to be welcomed with such warmth and spontaneity. I thank you most heartily."

The crowd was packed so closely that the Secret Service men had to form a flying wedge to get the President through.

10,000 Out at Lancaster.

At Lancaster, a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold, and the county seat of one of the few counties which Taft carried in 1912, 10,000 people gathered at 9 o'clock tonight to give the President one of the biggest demonstrations of the day. They lighted the tracks on both sides with red fire, and when the President appeared, they cheered themselves hoarse. When the tumult had died down a bit, some one in the crowd shouted, "We hope you get four years more!"

The President laughed, and said: "It looks like it." Another voice added, "No more G. O. P. here."

At Greensburg, Penn., early in the afternoon the President also left his train for a few minutes to inspect the Tenth Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel Richard Coulton, Jr., a former pupil of the President at Princeton. It was raining hard, but the President stood up in the tonneau of an automobile to let the crowd see him, and then stayed a minute beyond the time scheduled for the train to proceed. As a result he had to board the dining car and walk back through the train to his private car.

Another big crowd, numbering several thousand, greeted Mr. Wilson at Altoona. Some one called out: "How about Penrose?" Immediately there was a general response: "There are no Penroses in this crowd. We want Wilson."

The President laughed, and there was a big outburst of applause.

Mr. Wilson was using his left hand exclusively today in shaking hands with the crowd, as the cut on his right hand, received in Albany on Wednesday, is not yet healed, and Dr. Grayson has advised him to be very careful of it.

At Pittsburgh and several other towns today local Democratic leaders boarded the President's train to tell him that the outlook for the Democratic ticket was

Continued on Page 3.

FRICK ADDS A RUBENS TO HIS ART COLLECTION

Price Paid for Portrait of Marquis de Spinola, a Spanish General, Said to be Very High.

Henry C. Frick has acquired another important old master for his art collection, his latest purchase being Rubens's "Portrait of the Marquis Ambrose de Spinola." This is the first example of the art of the great Flemish master to be obtained by Mr. Frick, whose great collection, which it is understood will one day become the property of the public, now comprises 104 important paintings. It is the second picture he has acquired during the present art season, the other being Rembrandt's "Old Woman Reflecting Over the Lecture," for which he paid $250,000.

The Rubens was sold to Mr. Frick by the art firm of M. Knoedler & Co., members of which declined to comment on the transaction or to give the price, but it is known to have been a very high figure. Mr. Frick is credited by the art world with having the desire during his lifetime to form the greatest art collection in the United States, something which will eclipse the great J. Pierpont Morgan collection, which has been dispersed by the present J. Pierpont Morgan.

The work by Rubens is a historical portrait of great interest, because Spinola was the Spanish General who defeated the Dutch and put the Netherlands under the Spanish yoke. He was the hero of the siege of Breda, which was immortalized by Velasquez in his masterpiece, "The Surrender of Breda," now in the Museum of the Prado, Madrid. In that picture the great Spanish artist drew Spinola's portrait from memory, but nevertheless it bears a striking resemblance to the likeness presented by Rubens. Spinola, like Columbus, was a native of Genoa, and gave his best service to Spain. Mr. Frick also possesses another highly important historical portrait of about the same time, Velasquez's portrait of the Emperor Philip IV. He has placed the Rubens in his gallery by the side of Rembrandt's portrait of himself.

Spinola is presented three-quarters length in a warlike costume, but not in armor, as he was painted by Rubens in two other portraits which are still in European collections. The picture was painted about 1620, when Rubens was forty-three years old. Experts have declared that the picture was painted entirely by the hand of Rubens, with no assistance from his pupils, as was the case with so many of the Rubens pictures. The face is not highly colored, after the Rubens formula, and the whole aspect of the picture is sober. The subject looks directly at the spectator with a keen and calculating eye. One of his tense, bony hands grasps his sword hilt, while the other is against his side, akimbo. The painting is 40 inches high and 30 inches wide.

LARGE PROFITS MADE BY RISE IN WHEAT

Chicago Dealers Gain Millions as Quotations Near Those of Civil War Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Today, for the second time this week, the high-water mark of $1.85 a bushel for wheat, which was set in 1898, when Joseph Leiter cornered the market, was threatened on the Board of Trade here, during a day of wild excitement. December wheat opened at $1.70 to $1.69½, and inside of five minutes sold up to $1.71¾, said to be the highest figure reached since the civil war, except for the Leiter "corner." Then there was a slight relapse, and the price fell to $1.70¾. The closing figure was $1.69½, compared with $1.69 yesterday.

Wheat prices have advanced 15 cents a bushel in the last five days. Those who have been predicting high prices were surprised at the sudden advance. The largest individual profits known to the local trade, aside from those by Arthur Cutten, who is credited with taking profits of 50 cents a bushel on over 1,000,000 bushels, is the 12 cent profit on 1,000,000 bushels made by Herbert J. Blum. He is said to have made over $3,000,000 profit from the advance in grains and provisions in the last six months. Cutten's profits are said to run up close to $2,000,000.

Both Cutten and Blum are young men. Mr. Blum has always lived in Chicago, and only within the last year has he operated on a large scale.

The desire to acquire wheat was manifested chiefly in the first half of the session. One of the main reasons appeared to be that yesterday's export sales were said to have reached the huge total of nearly 2,000,000 bushels. Other causes included a continuance of the Argentine drought, the assertion that only a third instead of a half of the threshing in Canada had been done, and the fact that stocks in Great Britain were decreasing to a serious extent. Action of the British Government in commandeering all the Manitoba wheat tended also to stimulate buying.

ODDS OFF HALF A POINT IN BUSY BETTING DAY

Curb Hears of $40,000 Put Up and Some Wagers at 10 on Hughes to 7½ on Wilson.

Wall Street betting commissioners yesterday reported the liveliest wager market since the campaign got under way. It was estimated on the Curb that $40,000 was put up chiefly at 10 on Hughes to 8 or 7 on Wilson. Toward the end of the day a number of wagers were made at 10 to 7½.

Albert Stokes appeared in Broad Street with Wilson money. He said he had placed within the day $8,000 against $10,000, and at the Waldorf and the other half downtown. Stokes said he had laid $25,000 on Wilson since the campaign opened at odds ranging between 1 to 2 and 8 to 10. He was confident of even money in the week preceding election day.

A number of wagers for Western clients were announced by Edward McQuade, the largest being $1,600 against $2,000 Hughes money. McQuade said he had $7,000 to bet on Wilson at 10 to 7, and $16,000 Hughes money at 10 to 8.

While no bets were reported on New York State, the odds on the Curb were 10 on Whitman to 9 on Seabury. The odds were 10 to 7 on Thursday. Fred Schumm in Brooklyn quoted 7 to 5 in favor of Whitman, and 3 to 1 in favor of Calder.

ACQUIT ENGINEER.

Rhode Island Jury Finds Mansfield Not Guilty of "Manslaughter."

Special to The New York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 21.—Charles H. Mansfield, engineer of the Gilt Edge Express, which crashed into the 6:33 local at Bradford on the night of April 17, causing the death of five persons, was found not guilty by a jury in the Superior Court this morning. The jury received the case at 6:10 o'clock and returned with a verdict at 1:35 o'clock this morning.

Mansfield was tried on a charge of manslaughter.

WAR TACTICS TRAP 6 ESCAPED CONVICTS

Army of Guards Manoeuvred Over Big Territory by Telephone from Sing Sing Office.

BACK TO SOLITARY CELLS

Investigation Begun to Place Blame for Ease of Departure and Possession of Weapons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 20.—All six of the Sing Sing prisoners, two of them murderers, who yesterday morning borrowed one of the State's newest motor trucks and began what they hoped would be an indefinite period of liberty, are back in the prison. One of them is in the hospital, painfully but not seriously wounded. The other five, all in a state of exhaustion, are in solitary confinement.

The convicts were recaptured through a hurried but well-worked-out field campaign, in which forty-five guards participated under command of Assistant Principal Keeper William Halpin. Less than twenty-four hours intervened between the escape and the capture of the last fugitive.

Sing Sing officials frankly admit that a more cleverly planned and successfully executed departure was never made in the history of Sing Sing. Likewise they take comfort in the knowledge that so many escaped prisoners were never rounded up and brought back so promptly.

Fugitives Exhausted.

The six convicts, drenched to the skin, chilled to the bone, and ready to drop in their tracks from exhaustion, had tramped for hours through the wooded lands of John D. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate and the surrounding country. One of them had managed to hide a few dollars in prison, and with the money, before seeking safety among woods and hills, they had purchased whisky, the effects of which in the end simplified their capture by Halpin and his guards.

Only one of the fugitives, Maurice Curtiss, alias Richard Cunningham, serving a long term for assault and carrying burglary tools, was captured last night, though he came nearer than any of his confederates to getting away. He is the man who was shot and who is in the hospital with a bullet wound in the fleshy part of his abdomen. Curtiss was at the Elmsford Station on the Putnam Division of the New York Central awaiting a train when discovered by one of Halpin's scouts. The guard recognized him and ordered him to surrender, instead of obeying Curtiss tried to draw a revolver.

"Move an inch and I will shoot," the guard shouted.

Curtiss started to run and the guard fired. With a yell: "I'm killed!" the convict fell. Two hours later he was in the prison hospital.

Opens Field Headquarters.

With Curtiss accounted for, Halpin ordered his men to begin a systematic search of the Pocantico Hills country for the other five. Back in the prison office at Sing Sing an information bureau for the men in the field had been organized by Deputy Warden Miller. To this bureau came reports from citizens, rumors from village constables, and information from many sources. All this was transmitted by Halpin at his field headquarters near the Rockefeller estate.

Shortly after midnight this morning the telephone in the prison office got word from one of Halpin's lieutenants that two of the convicts, Frank Lutz, who is serving a life term for murder and who is an Executive Committeeman of the Welfare League, and Thomas Hyland, a murderer, who is serving an indeterminate sentence of from fifteen years to life, had been reported in the outskirts of the little village of Elmsford. Halpin got reinforcements to that point at about 1:30 o'clock. It was pitch dark, but at 2 o'clock a guard made out two men skulking along the road, very slowly, and evidently in physical distress. Both were nearly exhausted from exposure and hunger and offered no resistance. They had hoped to get a train at Elmsford. They were brought back to Sing Sing, as bedraggled and miserable a pair as were ever locked in cells.

Glad to be Captured.

William Tammany, serving fifteen years for burglary from New York, was next to be caught. Opposite the estate of Mr. Rockefeller is the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, surrounded by great trees and much shrubbery. Beyond it on either side, at the north and south, is much undergrowth. Hidding in a gully south of the convent the guards found Tammany. He, too, was ready to drop from exhaustion. For nearly twenty-four hours he had nothing to eat and had braced himself with whisky. He seemed glad to be recaptured, and was hurried back to a solitary cell.

With four of the fugitives accounted for, Halpin's little army redoubled its efforts to get Alfred Steinauer, serving twenty years for robbery, and William Anson, who went to Sing Sing for violating the Sullivan law. Anson was the fifth man to be run down. He, too, was heading for Elmsford when the guards overhauled him.

"Don't get nervous; I'm all in. I won't resist," Anson said as the guards approached with drawn pistols.

Then only Steinauer remained "missing and unaccounted for."

Shortly after daylight word came that a strange man had been seen near Millwood. A flying squadron soon had him, and at 9:30 A. M. he was in his cell.

With all the men recaptured, an investigation was begun to discover how they had managed to get by the guards with so little effort, where the money came from with which they bought whisky, and how Curtiss managed to get a pistol. The men themselves were too nearly exhausted to give much information and were permitted to sleep. Tomorrow they will have a chance to explain. They are all liable to indictment for escaping and that phase of the case has already been put into the hands of the District Attorney of Westchester County.

Reports of Many Weapons.

One report in Ossining today said there was reason to believe that many prisoners had revolvers and other weapons. A rigid inspection of the cells of all prisoners as well as isolated parts of the prison structures is now under way. No prison official would discuss that matter tonight.

"The so-called 'Sing Sing system,'" said acting Warden Calvin Derrick today, "cannot be blamed for the escape of these men, unless you figure that the gross negligence of the guard who allowed the motor truck and the fugitves to pass him was due to a defective system. The affair calls for no changes in the prison discipline beyond a redistribution of the guards and a more efficient patrol system. It is natural for the prisoners to crave liberty and it is one of our duties to cir-

Continued on Page 7.

Halifax Orders All Lights Out at Night; Secrecy as to Cause of the Precaution

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20.—All lights, except a few shaded ones in the west and north ends, have again been ordered turned off in the streets of this city at night, and all blinds must be drawn, according to orders just sent out from military headquarters. Whether a visit from a transatlantic Zeppelin, or an attack from the sea by enemy warcraft, is feared, is not known.

"The lights will be turned out because the naval and military authorities feel that it is necessary," is the only statement made by headquarters.

Citizens who have fretted over the necessity of making their way through dimly lit streets were cheered when city officials announced on Tuesday that the light would soon be turned on again, but later the military authorities made it known that the resumption of street lighting was to be only temporary, and that it was to test the visibility of the lights from the sea, the basin, and the harbor.

To an inquiry as to why the order of "lights out" did not apply to St. John, N. B., as well as to this city, the reply was made at military headquarters: "Oh, well, you know St. John is not so important as Halifax."

HUGHES'S BIG FIGHT TO BE FOR NEW YORK

Last Efforts Planned to Win This State, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

AMERICANISM HOLDS HOPE

Leaders Expect Response to Lusitania Issue—Say He Still Holds German Vote.

Charles E. Hughes will devote a large part of his time in the remaining days of the campaign to an effort to place the States of New York, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio safely in the Republican column. He will go at the task after a few days of rest at Montclair, N. J. The biggest fight will be waged in New York State. There will be side trips also to New Jersey and to some of the New England States.

Mr. Hughes returned to New York yesterday after his third trip of the campaign, which carried him on a 5,500-mile journey through the Middle West. Apparently he was satisfied with the results accomplished. He had conferences with National Chairman William R. Willcox, National Committeeman Herbert Parsons, and a few others at the Hotel Astor, and then left early in the evening for Montclair by automobile. He will remain there until Tuesday, when, according to the present schedule, he will go to Passaic, N. J., and begin his fourth tour.

Observations on Mr. Hughes's last trip indicated a close contest, with the vote in New York, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio to be counted pretty definitely to decide the campaign. All those States, with the exception of Missouri, were placed in the "sure" column yesterday by Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes tour, but his judgment is not accepted by all of the Republican leaders in those States. Missouri is classed by the Hughes campaign manager as "possibly" for Hughes.

Labor Vote a Menace.

On the tour Mr. Hughes went into eleven States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio. He was on the road eleven days, and the tour brought the total of miles he has traveled since Aug. 5 above the 25,000 mark. The impression gained by Republicans was that Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota were fairly sure to go for Hughes. Ohio, according to political reasoning, will have to go Republican as the Progressives there seem to be pretty well in line, but a situation is faced in regard to the labor vote that seems to menace Republican success. Evidence was found on Mr. Hughes's trip that a new workingmen saw in the passage of the Adamson bill the President standing courageously for the eight-hour day, and nothing else. Desperate efforts are being made by the Republicans to change this frame of mind.

Evidence of this feeling was discovered in other centres of the labor vote, and it is occasioning much worry. The truth of the matter would seem to be that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are absolutely sure how the Adamson bill is going to act or react on the whole, for one, the Democrats are the more confident that it will work in the favor of their national and State tickets.

In most of the Middle Western States, and particularly in Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa, and South Dakota, the Hughes campaign ran into the peace issue. Its stronghold is Nebraska, where the Bryan influence—or what is left of it, and it is not entirely gone at that—is being used for all it is worth to defeat Hughes on the "Wilson-kept-us-out-of-war" issue and to carry the State for prohibition. The Middle West is plastered with billboard displays picturing the President as "The King of Peace," and the Democratic national campaign is being run largely on that issue and on the "friend of labor" talk. Old campaigners acknowledge the situation difficult to analyze. It would seem to indicate great Wilson strength, and yet Mr. Hughes was received cordially by large crowds, and his stand for an Americanism which would protect American lives, property, and commerce at all costs always received vigorous applause.

The Louisville address, in which Mr. Hughes said that had he been President the Lusitania never would have been sunk because he would have warned Germany that diplomatic negotiations would be broken off if she were, was pointed to by some Republicans as the "turning point" in the campaign. The declaration was received in the heart of the German section of Louisville with tremendous applause. Mr. Hughes's amplification of these remarks in his address at Youngstown on Thursday night, when he answered the assertion of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that he had not been definite in the Louisville address, was also received with enthusiasm.

This would indicate, some of the Republican leaders feel, that the patriotic spirit, which would respond to the call of Colonel Roosevelt, is far from dead in the Middle West. They are basing hopes on this belief—hopes that the Republican national campaign may spring ahead on an entirely new basis, and they are praying fervently that the big issue of Americanism may not prove to have been too long delayed in the making.

Last Tour Hughes's Best.

Taken all in all the last tour was in some ways the most successful which Mr. Hughes has made. It found the people attentive to his words and apparently willing to think over what he said. It found them at times exceedingly responsive. It found Mr. Hughes more vigorous of word than at any previous time since he had started out to fight for the Presidency. The so-called German vote apparently is still with Mr. Hughes. It probably will prove an important factor, but political forecasters of some reputation have expressed the belief that no class vote, either the German vote, or the labor vote, will be able to swing a national election.

Mr. Hughes will rest in Montclair, safe from politicians, until Tuesday, when he will go to Passaic, N. J. He

Continued on Page 5.

AMERICANS BATTLE WITH MEXICAN BAND

Patrol Attacked Near San Jose, in the Big Bend District, Returns the Fire.

FIGHT LASTS 45 MINUTES

No Casualties on Either Side Are Reported, Nor Is Identity of Mexicans Known.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—American troops and Mexicans clashed near San José, in the Big Bend country, yesterday afternoon, according to a report received by General Funston early tonight from Colonel Joseph Gaston, commander of the district. No losses were suffered by the Americans, and information is lacking regarding loss among the Mexicans.

Colonel Gaston's report said that a band of about thirty Mexicans opened fire on a detachment of twenty-three men of the Sixth Cavalry and Texas National Guard cavalry squadron, engaged in patrol duty between Presidio and Ruidoso. Lieutenant Cudington of the Texas squadron, commanding the troops, ordered his men to return the fire.

A vigorous exchange of shots continued for forty-five minutes, the Americans and Mexicans firing in skirmish formation from covered positions on opposite sides of the Rio Grande. Information from Colonel Gaston did not indicate that the United States troops crossed in pursuit of the Mexicans. After the fight Lieutenant Cudington returned to Ruidoso with his command.

Whether the Mexicans were de facto Government troops or members of a bandit group was not known by General Funston tonight. He was awaiting a detailed report of the action.

Colonel Gaston reported that Major A. V. F. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry had gone to San José to investigate the incident. Colonel Riojas, commander of the Carranza garrison of Ojinaga, had gone to the scene of the fight for the same purpose, according to Colonel Gaston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A clash between American regulars guarding the Mexican border and a band of Mexicans was reported to the War Department tonight by Major General Frederick Funston in a message, as follows:

The commanding officer of the Big Bend district reports that on the evening of Oct. 19 twenty-three men from the Sixth Cavalry and a Texas squadron of cavalry at San José, ten miles below Ruidoso, were fired on from the Mexican side by a party of about thirty Mexicans. Some of these Mexicans crossed to our side, but immediately withdrew to the Mexican side. There were no casualties on either side. Later reports show the firing was probably by drunken Mexicans.

Ruidoso is about forty miles northwest of Ojinaga, the point which Villistas threatened to attack some months ago. It is in a mountainous part of the Big Bend country. After the Columbus raid Mexican bands crossed into the Big Bend country on forays, but since the border patrol was strengthened by the use of the National Guard there have been no important raids. General Funston has informed the War Department that he is fully prepared to handle any development in the situation.

MEXICAN CHAIRMAN TO QUIT COMMISSION

Cabrera Will Succeed Arredondo and Be Replaced by Gonzales, It Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—It was authoritatively learned today that Luis Cabrera will be appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States to replace Eliseo Arredondo, who is coming to Mexico City to occupy a high position. Mr. Cabrera will be replaced as head of the Mexican section of the joint commission by General Pablo Gonzales, who probably will depart for the United States tomorrow or Sunday.

Marcelino Davalos, a well-known poet, will be named First Secretary of the Embassy, and Carlos Duplan Second Secretary. It is understood these appointments will be officially announced tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Aguilar tonight declined either to confirm or deny the report.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission's meeting today concluded the eighth week of its sessions. There will be no further sessions until next Wednesday.

Luis Cabrera, Chairman of the Mexican commission, probably will go to Washington for a conference with Ambassador Designate Arredondo. On Monday night, Secretary Lane will leave for Syracuse, where he is to speak in the Democratic campaign.

MAJOR L. R. REED PROMOTED.

Succeeds Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 20.—Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York Division, has nominated Major Latham R. Reed for the Lieutenant Colonelcy in the regiment, to succeed John J. Phelan, who, with Colonel Louis D. Conley, was removed from his command in July because of

Continued on Page 9.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
FLORIDA—CUBA—ATLANTA & S. W.
Direct through service. Steel trains. Quick schedules. Tickets and information, 1,184 B'way, N.Y.C.—Advt.

TWO AIR SQUADRONS FOR ARMY ORDERED

Equipment for New Units Also Provided For as Part of Great Development.

$17,381,666 WILL BE SPENT

Details of Plan Under Which 2,028 Aviators Will Be Organized in Army and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Administration's plans for the development of military and naval aviation on an effort to put this country on a footing with foreign nations are well under way as a result of contracts awarded by the War and Navy Departments for the largest order for aircraft ever given by the Federal Government.

Congress has made available in this year's national defense bills $13,881,666 for army aviation, and $3,500,000 for naval aviation, an aggregate of $17,381,666. The aviation section of the Signal Corps, commanded by Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, has ordered 175 aeroplanes for the army, and soon will order 100 hydro-aeroplanes and 100 training-school machines to be used in training the army and the National Guard.

The Navy Department has just let contracts for forty-nine seaplanes. It has twenty-six other seaplanes under construction, besides a dirigible balloon, the D-1, and two new kite balloons, making a total of seventy-eight aircraft units. At present the navy's aviation equipment consists of only six seaplanes, a kite balloon, and two captive balloons. Other orders are to be let by the navy for aircraft, including seaplanes and a dirigible, to cost about $500,000 with its hangar.

Lieut. Col. Squier today signed orders for the formation at San Antonio of two new aero squadrons for the army, and for the purchase of the complete equipment for them. Major Benjamin D. Foulois, who is in command of the First Aero Squadron at Columbus, N. M., will organize the new Second and Third Aero Squadrons at San Antonio. The cost of their equipment will be approximately $1,600,000. Orders have been signed for the purchase of twenty-four motor tractor aeroplanes for these two squadrons. At the same time Lieut. Col. Squier signed an order for the purchase of seventy-five aeroplanes for the army's flying schools at San Diego, Chicago, and Mineola, and in the next few weeks will sign the order for 100 hydroaeroplanes.

Enlarging Aerial Branch.

Under the National Defense act and the Army and Navy Appropriation acts 2,028 officers and men of both services may be utilized for aviation purposes, of whom 148 officers and 1,200 enlisted men will be allotted to the army and 150 officers and 350 enlisted men to the navy, in addition to thirty acting ensigns to be appointed from civil life, as well as 150 students to be appointed from civil life in the next five years. At present the navy has twenty-nine officers assigned as naval aviators, fourteen officers under instruction as such, and 129 enlisted men detailed. The army has forty-five junior military aviators, with a tactical staff of six officers, and has thirty-eight officers under instruction at San Diego, where they have been turned out at the average rate of eight a month.

The orders just given for aeroplanes and seaplanes call for construction work in more than a dozen factories. Military and naval authorities hope these orders will give great impetus to the development of aviation manufacturing facilities throughout the country, and result in marked improvement in the types of flying machines.

The 49 seaplanes for which contracts have just been let by the navy comprise 30 training-school aeroplanes of the Curtiss type, 6 Sturtevant seaplanes, 3 school seaplanes to be built by the Standard Company, 3 school seaplanes by the Thomas Company, 3 school seaplanes by the Aero Marine Company, 2 twin-engine aeroplanes by the Thomas Company, and 2 seaplanes of a foreign type. Contracts have been let to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, for two kite balloons.

At the time of the passage of the Naval bill there were twenty-six seaplanes of eight different types under construction for the navy. Delivery of all is overdue from a month to twenty-two months. An officer of the navy today said part of the delay was legitimate and due to developments. These orders were given to companies to encourage them to undertake the development of a satisfactory seaplane. Once this type has been found and proved to be the best, large orders for machines can be given.

The Navy Department itself has built at the Washington Navy Yard an aeroplane designed by officers, and known as the A. H.-18, which has made a trial flight. In the trial of the various types, naval officers, and its own models, the Naval Flying Corps will study the performances of all in competition.

Inspecting Aero Factories.

Army aviation officers for the last few weeks have been visiting aero-manufacturing plants throughout the country to ascertain the extent to which manufacturers can be counted on to fit into the plans of the army. At present American manufacturers have been flooded with more orders by the army and navy than they can promptly deliver.

One prominent officer said American facilities now could not produce machines as fast as the Government is willing to purchase them, but that it was believed that as a result of the contracts being let the plants could be mobilized and developed.

Major Charles de F. Chandler of the Signal Corps, who has had practical experience in ballooning, has been placed in charge of all military balloon work, and bids have been advertised for four army balloons, two spherical and two kite. The balloon section may be established at Omaha or at Akron.

The army will train officers in flying at San Diego, where it has eleven training machines which are to be increased by eighteen hydroaeroplanes. There are six machines at the Mineola training school on Long Island, and twelve under order for use there. There are four machines at the Chicago training station and twelve ordered. The army bill appropriated $300,000 for purchase of land in California for aviation school purposes and $300,000 for another large tract. A special board is now considering the selection of the second site in the East.

The army has only one thoroughly equipped aero squadron. It is at Columbus, N. M., and has twelve 180-horsepower reconnoissance type of Curtiss aeroplanes, one Curtiss twin-tractor of 200 horsepower. The army also has one aero company stationed in the Philippines for coast defense work. It will be raised to aero squadron strength.

Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, today conferred with Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander of the destroyer flotilla, who recommended the establishment of an aero scouting

Continued on Page 6.

2 BRITISH TRANSPORTS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Armed Vessels Laden with Supplies Sent to the Bottom of the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via Sayville.)—The armed British transports Crosshill and Sedek were sunk in the Mediterranean by German submarines last week, according to an official statement issued by the German Admiralty today. On Oct. 16 a German submarine, it is added, shelled factories and the railroad near Catanzaro, in Calabbria, Italy. The report reads:

German submarines sank in the Mediterranean the following ships: Oct. 4, the empty British transport steamer Franconia, 18,150 tons; Oct. 11, the armed British transport steamer Crosshill, 5,000 tons, with horses and Serbian grooms; Oct. 12, the armed British transport steamer Sedek, 4,600 tons, which was deeply laden. The Crosshill and Sedek were bound for Saloniki.

On Oct. 16 a German submarine successfully shelled factories and railroad works near Catanzaro, in Calabria.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Penylan has been sunk.

The sinking of the transport Franconia, a former Cunard liner, was reported in an official statement issued by the British Admiralty on Oct. 5. The Franconia carried no troops and 12 of her crew of 302 were reported missing.

The British steamer Crosshill was 400 feet long and was built in Dumbarton in 1910. She was owned in Glasgow and was last reported as leaving Liverpool for an unnamed destination on Sept. 20.

The steamer Sedek referred to in the official statement probably is the British steamer Sebek, of 4,601 gross tons, and owned in Liverpool. The Sebek was built in West Hartlepool in 1909 and was 385 feet in length.

The British steamer Penylan was formerly the Okehampton and was built in Newcastle in 1906. She measured 3,875 gross tons and was 340 feet long. The Penylan was owned in London and was last reported arriving at Liverpool on Aug. 14 from Java.

KAISER VISITS VERDUN AND CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Shows Confidence and Good Spirits—Decorates Gen. von Einem and Others.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (via London.)—"Emperor William," says an official statement issued today, "has for some time been visiting troops on the Western front. On Tuesday he visited at Mercy-le-Bas with the Crown Prince, portions of the attacking force before Verdun, and received the reports of Generals von Lochow and Baron von Luttwitz.

"After a visit to the recruiting depot for landsturm troops and the Rest Home for Soldiers, founded by the district of Wolmirstedt, his Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince, visited further the zone of General von Mudra, and also on Wednesday the army of General von Einem. He conferred upon Generals von Einem, von Mudra, and von Wehl the oak leaves of the Order of Pour le Mérite, and on the troops a number of Iron Crosses of the first class."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—Emperor William visited the Champagne front on Wednesday, according to the Cologne Gazette, and presented to General von Einem, commander of the Saxon Army, the laurels of the Order Pour le Mérite.

The Emperor was in excellent spirits, the newspaper says, and showed the greatest confidence in the result of the war. He expressed lively satisfaction over the heavy losses of the British and French.

CALL ON U-53 STIRS WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Visit by the Misses Fahnestock and Caperton Criticised by Pro-Ally Matrons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The social neutrality of which Washington has boasted ever since the beginning of the war, and which has made it possible for such conspicuous neutrals as the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, and other members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Koo, and many other diplomats, to go about in the fashionable companies of each season without embarrassment, is tottering, and all because of one youthful person, who earlier in the season promised to be the belle of the débutante class. The young woman is Miss Margaret Fahnestock of Newport and Washington, whose visit, with Miss Marguerite Caperton to the German submarine U-53 at Newport, has given offense in hospitable homes.

The fact that Miss Caperton, the daughter of a Rear Admiral in active service, was practically mistress of the launch which took these two and their escorts to the German ship, is also a matter of comment. Since then, Miss Caperton is not returning to Washington for the Winter, and Miss Fahnestock is. While some strong pro-Allies assert none of their sympathizers will condone the visit to the U-53 and the cordiality with which both young women waved adieu to their new-found friends, more conservative members of society point to the fact that Mrs. Fahnestock has given most generously to the International Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, the Fund for French Orphans, and the French Ambulance Corps. Her name also appeared on the list of patronesses at the Anglo-American fete last May, when the American and British flags decorated Octagon House for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock will not arrive in Washington until next week, but the contemporaries of Miss Fahnestock have announced that her début will take place Dec. 2, a date society awaits with new interest.

GERMANY WANTS 3 BILLIONS

War Credit of 12,000,000,000 Marks to Be Asked for in Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—Advices received from Berlin are to the effect that a bill will be presented in the Reichstag Saturday asking for a new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000.)

Be Sure You Get Deerfoot
—the genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Insist, and you get the best.—Advt.

FRENCH OFFICER RULES ATHENS

As Chief Inspector at Ministry of Interior He Is Vested with Drastic Powers.

SOLDIERS JOIN VENIZELOS

Flock to Saloniki from Crete and Athens to Enter National Army.

SERBS WIN NEW VICTORY

Falkenhayn's Invaders Defeated by Rumanians as Mackensen Starts New Drive in Dobrudja.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Once again the situation here has calmed down and become stationary. For the time being no negotiations are proceeding with the Entente, and the Government's whole attention is turned at the instance of the allied authorities to the settlement of domestic affairs.

The firm action of Admiral du Fournet has brought back order to Athens. The powers vested in the French officer who has been appointed Chief Inspector at the Ministry of the Interior, are drastic and far-reaching enough to prevent a recurrence of such scenes as those of the early part of the week. All orders to the police and gendarmerie and all reports received must pass through his hands. He will determine whether orders are in conformity with the

demands was cabled recently from London to newspapers in the United States.

The allied joint note, as translated, follows:

Under instructions from their Governments, the undersigned, Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, representatives of the guaranteeing powers of Greece, have the honor to make the following declaration to the Hellenic Government, which they have also been instructed to bring to the notice of the Greek people:

"As they have already declared solemnly and in writing, the three guaranteeing powers of Greece do not ask her to depart from her neutrality. They give a striking proof of this in putting among the first of their requests the complete demobilization of the Greek army, in order to insure tranquillity and peace to the Greek people. But they have numerous and legitimate grounds of suspicion against the Greek Government, the attitude of which toward them, is not in accordance with its repeated engagements, or even with the principles of a loyal neutrality. It has too often favored the activities of certain foreigners, who have been openly working to mislead the opinion of the Greek people, to pervert its national conscience, and to create on Greek territory hostile organizations contrary to the neutrality of the country, and tending to compromise the security of the naval and military forces of the Allies.

"The entry of Bulgarian troops into Greece, the occupation of Fort Rupel and of other strategical points with the connivance of the Greek Cabinet, constitute a fresh threat for the Allied troops, which imposes on the three Powers the obligation to demand guarantees and immediate action.

"On the other hand the Greek Constitution has been ignored, the free exercise of universal suffrage prevented, the Chamber dissolved for the second time in less than a year against the clearly expressed wishes of the people, the electors summoned with general mobilization in force, with the result that the present Chamber only represents a small part of the electorate, the whole country subjected to a regime of police oppression and tyranny, and led toward ruin without attention being paid to the justifiable observations of the Powers. The latter have not only the right, but the imperative duty, to protest against such violations of the liberties of which they are trustees to the Greek people.

"The hostile attitude of the Greek Government toward the Powers who liberated Greece from the foreign yoke and assured her independence, the evident collusion of the present Cabinet with their enemies, are yet stronger reasons for them to act with firmness, basing themselves on the rights which they hold from treaties to safeguard the Greek nation, and which have been strengthened each time the exercise of its rights and the enjoyment of its liberties has been threatened."

Here the demands of the Allies are enumerated, and the note concludes:

"Ever animated by the most benevolent and most friendly feeling toward Greece, but at the same time resolved to obtain without discussion or delay the application of these indispensable measures, the guaranteeing powers can only leave to the Greek Government the entire responsibility for the events which may occur if their just demands are not immediately accepted.

J. GUILLEMIN.
F. ELLIOTT.
DEMIDOF.

Following is the answer communicated to the Entente representatives:

"M. Zaimas, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has taken cognizance of the collective note which the Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia, under instructions from their Governments, addressed on the 8-21st of this month, to his predecessor M. Skouloudis, declaring that they found themselves compelled to demand the immediate application of the following measures."

[Here follows a recapitulation of the demands, and the reply continues.]

"M. Zaimis takes act of the above note, and has the honor to inform the French, British, and Russian Ministers that the Greek Government, having noted their final declaration that, 'ever animated by the most benevolent and most friendly feeling toward Greece, but at the same time resolved to obtain without discussion or delay the application of the measures which they consider indispensable, the guaranteeing powers can only leave to the Greek Government the entire responsibility for the events which may occur if their just demands are not carried out,' undertakes to execute the above demands in their entirety."

NO AMERICAN RECOGNITION.

Venizelists Mistake Consul's Note for Government Action.

ATHENS, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 20.)—The afternoon newspapers publish a letter said to have been sent by the American Consul at Saloniki to M. Politis, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government established by former Premier Venizelos, expressing "the sincere hope of being able to continue with the de facto Government the cordial relations always heretofore existing between the authorities and this Consulate."

The adherents of M. Venizelos claim that this constitutes recognition of the Provisional Government by the United States. The American Minister, Garrett Droppers, denies that any Consul has been authorized to do more than cultivate essential relations with the de facto authorities in Mytilene and Crete as well as Saloniki.

FALKENHAYN'S ARMY BEATEN IN RUMANIA

Defenders Force Invaders Back to Frontier—Mackensen Attacking in Dobrudja.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At the point in the mountain barrier where General von Falkenhayn's armies in Transylvania forced their way into Rumania, namely, the Oituz Valley, the invaders have been driven back to the frontier, while their attacks at other sections have been repulsed, it is announced officially from Bucharest. Field Marshal von Mackensen's army in Dobrudja has begun a new offensive on the entire front, and has succeeded in forcing back the Rumanian left wing.

Following is the report of operations issued by the Rumanian General Staff today:

On the northern and northwestern fronts the enemy has attacked Gosoasa, in the Trotus Valley, and has been repulsed. In the Uzul Valley there have been violent artillery actions, and enemy infantry has been dispersed. Our troops have taken the offensive in the Oituz Valley and have driven back the enemy to the frontier, where fighting continues.

The situation is unchanged on the remainder of the front as far as Bran Defile, where we repulsed an enemy attack directed against our left flank. We took 45 prisoners and captured some war materials. We have recaptured Mount Surul. On the left bank of the Alt we have repulsed five enemy attacks in the region of Mount Robul, where the enemy suffered heavy losses. There were more than 300 corpses in front of our trenches, and we captured two machine guns from the enemy.

There has been an artillery bombardment at Orsova, in the Jiul Valley. On the southern front, along the Danube, an exchange of infantry and artillery fire has taken place.

The enemy has assumed the offensive over the whole front in Dubrudja. He has been repulsed on our right flank and in the centre. Our left wing has been withdrawn slightly toward Lingrd.

Petrograd gave out the following concerning the operations in the southern theatre:

In Dobrudja, at 7 o'clock, the enemy opened a fierce fire and assumed the offensive. The enemy attacks were repelled with great losses to him. The battle still continues.

In the Black Sea, one of our submarines sank two Turkish steamers in the region of the Bosporous.

German Army Headquarters is very reticent, merely referring to the fighting on both fronts in a couple of dozen words:

Transylvania: On the frontier ridges the fighting progresses.

Balkan War Theatre—Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The fighting activity on the Dobrudja front became livelier.

SERBS GAIN 2 MILES TOWARD MONASTIR

Advance from Brod and Rout Bulgars at Plateau and Village of Velyeselo.

FLANK THE KENALI LINE

Italian Forces, Moving East from Avlona, Occupy Another Village in Southern Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—Ward Price, the British official press representative with the army in Macedonia, sends the following dated from the Serbian front on Tuesday:

"By today's sudden thrust forward of the Serbian Army across the Cerna River, the Bulgars were driven out of the villages of Brod, Gradilovo, and Velevselo and chased by the cavalry out of sight across the hills. This advance is of the greatest importance to the whole operations against Monastir.

"The Kenali line of intrenchments, which are only comparable to the trenches of the Western front for strength, are now, geographically speaking, turned. The Serbians on the Bulgar left flank are behind the main alignment of the Bulgarian front, thanks to the push northward in the loop of the Cerna River.

"All this afternoon I watched disordered Bulgarian columns streaming back across the hills, men on foot, men on horseback, wagons and guns mixed up in a thoroughgoing rapid rout. Today's offensive, indeed, surpassed in results the expectation of even the Serbians themselves.

"The whole operation has been characteristic of the bounds forward that the Serbs make from time to time, and it has driven an important wedge into the Bulgarian line on the east side of Kenali toward Monastir."

Serbs' Success Delights London.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—The battle for Monastir takes first place in the war news in London newspapers today. The Serbians are credited with a brilliant success, having by the capture of Brod and Velyeselo Thursday gained a position behind the main Bulgarian front against which the Entente allies made an unsuccessful attack in force last Saturday.

The Serbian advance is regarded as of the greatest importance to the Entente program against Monastir. The Serbians are still continuing the battle, which has been taken up by their Allies. A late dispatch from Reuter's Athens correspondent, under date of Friday, says:

"There is desperate fighting in the Kenali sector, where the Serbians are attacking along the entire line, supported by the French. The struggle went on all day yesterday, and has not yet been concluded."

Official Accounts of Gains.

The report of the Serbian success given out by the Paris War Office today reads:

Army of the East.—On the front from the Struma to the Vardar there was intermittent artillery activity.

On the left bank of the Cerna the Serbians, continuing their advance to the north of Brod, achieved a brilliant success against the Bulgarian army, platoons of the village of Velyeselo were carried by assault by our allies, who routed large enemy forces. The losses sustained by the Bulgarians were very heavy. During this action the Serbians captured three guns and several machine guns and took about 100 prisoners.

The capture of both Brod and Velyeselo is reported by Serbian Army Headquarters as follows:

On Oct. 19 we continued our attacks on Sokol Mountain. The army of General Mischitch met with an important success. It defeated the Forty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Bulgarian Regiments, occupied the villages of Brod and Velyeselo, two miles north of Brod, and captured four machine guns, three guns, and eight prisoners.

Only minor operations along the British front are reported in today's War Office statement, which says:

Two hostile patrols have been captured on the Struma front. North of Neohori damage was inflicted on the enemy's position by our fire.

On the Doiran front there was artillery activity on both sides.

Berlin issued the following official report:

The Serbian attack in the Cerna Bend after a temporary success has been halted.

North of Nidje Planina and southwest of Doiran Lake weak hostile attacks failed.

Italian forces have occupied the town of Lyaskoviki, on the southeastern frontier of Albania, it is announced officially in Rome in the following statement:

In the Iskeria Mountains, east of Premeti, an Italian detachment occupied Lyaskoviki, on the highroad between Janina (Greek Epirus) and Koritza (southeastern Albania.)

SOFIA, Oct. 19, (via London, Oct. 20.)—Heavy fighting in the Cerna Bend is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

Macedonian Front.—Between Lake Prespa and the Monastir-Florina railway there was the usual artillery fire. In the Cerna Bend there was violent artillery fire and infantry action. The fighting continues. A weak enemy attack against Tarnova was repulsed.

In the Moglenica Valley and on both sides of the Vardar there is little artillery activity. The situation is calm at the foot of Belascheitza Mountains. On the Struma front there was much reconnoitring and weak artillery fire. On the Aegean coast the enemy bombarded without result the heights around the village of Orfano. Nothing of importance has occurred on the Rumanian front.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fifty persons have been killed or wounded by the British long-range cannon which has been shelling the Greek Macedonian town of Seres, says a dispatch from Sofia received by the Overseas News Agency. The message adds:

"The bombardment of Seres is being repeated with the same regularity as that in Belgium, where civilian inhabitants have been injured. Seres, as is generally known, is not occupied by Bulgarian forces."

OBJECTIVES IN ALBANIA.

Italians Moving Toward Monastir and Ousting Greeks in Epirus.

Recent news from Rome has made it evident that the Italian armies operating from the Albanian port of Avlone have two objectives, quite remote one from the other: one concerns the main army, which is almost daily engaging Bulgar positions on the road to Monastir, 20 miles distant from Aviona; the other concerns smaller detachments, which are gradually taking over Greek positions in Epirus, and, as may be drawn from the foregoing dispatch, are now operating south from the main columns, as the highway between Koritza and Janina is mentioned. Koritza is on the Avlona-Monastir road, 90 miles by that road from Avlona. Janina is 65 miles due south from Koritza, which the Italians have not yet invested.

The foregoing dispatch also shows that the Italians in Epirus are aiming at Kalabaka, which is the western terminal of a railroad and highway from Larissa, 45 miles eastward and 20 miles from the Gulf of Saloniki, to which it is connected by railroad, highway, and the river Salamonia. One of the recent demands of the Entente was that it should take over the Athens-Larissa railway. From the Strait of Otranto to the Gulf of Saloniki the distance is 150 miles. Such a line held by the Italians would separate Greece from the territory she gained from the Turks, in the Balkan war and protect the Entente armies at Saloniki from an attack from old Greece in the south.

As to the main Italian column on the Aviona-Koritza-Monastir road, the latest official statement, issued Oct. 2, ended with the words:

"In consequence of our victorious action the whole basin on the left bank of the Vojutra River, between Kuta and Ciorusit, has been entirely cleared of enemy soldiers."

The Ambassadorial Conference at London, in 1913, which created the independent State of Albania, gave to it the northern part of Epirus, but, in view of the refusal of the Greeks would not surrender it. It is asserted by Albanians that the Greek army of occupation committed atrocities against the inhabitants. After repeating these charges, Illyria, an Albanian monthly review printed in Boston, says in the current number:

"Such being the dreadful conditions of the unfortunate population, we have received as liberators the soldiers of Vittorio Emanuele, which drove out the Greek invaders.

"But, though any foreign occupation cannot be worse than every other, we still hope that the Italian Government will not consider Southern Albania as a militarily conquered territory and that it will not exercise therein the unhuman and unlawful rights of occupation, since it declared that those provinces would be restored to Albania, for whose independence the Italian Government has made so many formal declarations."

NICHOLAS ASKS FOR MORE.

Montenegrin King Dissatisfied with Allies' Subsidy, It Is Said.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Bernerbund reports that King Nicholas of Montenegro has received up to the present time $80,000 a month for expenses of the Montenegrin Army and Government administration," says the Overseas News Agency.

"This subsidy was considered insufficient by the King, who asked London for more. The British Government demanded that King Nicholas give an account of the expenses. The King was offended by this demand, and, it is said, will send a Montenegrin Prince to Petrograd and endeavor to mediate the controversy between the Montenegrin royal family and the economical Allies."

CONNAUGHT IN ENGLAND.

Canada's Former Governor Makes Trip Across Atlantic in Safety.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Duke of Connaught, the retired Governor General of Canada, has arrived in England.

A Halifax dispatch on Oct. 16 said that the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and their daughter, Princess Patricia, was at sea on an unnamed cruiser on their way from Halifax to England, having left Ottawa on Oct. 11.

RELIGION IN THE PALACE.

King George and Members of Household at "National Mission" Service.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—King George and Queen Mary and many members of the royal household attended a special religious service in Buckingham Palace last night in connection with the "National Mission," which is a plan for a national religious revival.

Services, similar to those held in the palace, are being held throughout the kingdom this month.

Greeks Appeal to the Pope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Through the Catholic Bishop of Athens Greeks have applied to the Vatican urging the Pope as the greatest spiritual neutral power to intervent in their favor, together with America, the greatest temporal neutral power. The final decision of the Pope is not yet known, but in Vatican circles it is considered unlikely that he will take any such step, given his well-known policy of standing aloof.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The German plan for the elimination of Rumania from the war has gone awry. This is the second time within a short period that the German offensive scheme has failed. First came the Dobrudja offense, a movement in direct command of the greatest driver, the most aggressive individual force that Germany has at her command—Mackensen. Everything went well for a time—the limit of time being that necessary for the Russians to come down from Reni and reinforce the Rumanian contingent.

After several weeks' fighting, the battle for the bridge at Cernavoda settled down into the monotonous trench warfare which has marked the operations on so many fronts during the period of the war. The Teutonic effort was then switched to the Transylvania front, and, just as in the case of Dobrudja, was at the beginning successful. But here also the success proved only temporary. Russian assistance again was sent and again proved the decisive factor.

It is not certain, needless to say, where the Russians came from. It is a comparatively short distance from Bessarabia to the Transylvania front, and there are sufficient railroad communications to enable a fairly rapid passage of troops. Bessarabia was the point of concentration of the Russians preparatory to sending troops into Rumania in the first place, and, with all the necessary terminal facilities already in existence, it was a logical base for future contingents which Russia might have to send. On the other hand, it may have been that all of the seasoned troops which Russia had at her immediate command had already been sent from Bessarabia, and were therefore already in action. If this was the case, then the assistance which the Rumanian king so urgently requested would in all probability have come from Dobrudja. Here also the distance is not prohibitive and railroad communications are even better than those from Bessarabia to Transylvania.

Recent developments in Dobrudja, particularly the renewal of Mackensen's offense, would indicate that he either knew or had reason to believe that these reinforcements had come from the front opposed to him. Wherever they came from, however, they succeeded in spoiling the German plan for the Transylvania offense completely. The Germans are still fighting, of course, and it cannot be truly said that the battle has yet been decided in favor of one or the other. The fact remains, however, that the German offense has now been stopped: it has not gone ahead for days, but on the contrary has recoiled. The German advance had landed the German lines at places across the border and into Rumania. These lines are being reestablished outside of the border zone, where the Germans have been pushed by the Rumanian counterstroke.

This places the Germans, with respect to Rumania, in the worst position they have been in since Rumania declared war. It is much worse, in fact, than when Rumanian troops were deep into Transylvania. The reason for this is simple. It has been repeated so often that it seems redundant to say now that the Rumanian occupation of Transylvania meant little as far as the object of the war was concerned. Territory so occupied would have given Rumania very little advantage, since it would have brought her little nearer to any strategic or otherwise important point. It would, however, have been of importance to the Germans to draw a line across Transylvania following the Maros Valley, a line which would have been only 150 miles long at the outside, rather than to have attempted to hold a line which would follow all the irregularities of the Rumanian border, which would have meant a line over 300 miles long.

Germany elected to give up the idea of shortening her line in an effort to crush the Rumanian Army. Definitely committed to an offensive in Transylvania, the situation for the Teutonic forces is now that they are strung out along the entire length of the northern and western border of Rumania and without a positive admission of defeat, something they cannot yet afford, they cannot withdraw and return to the line of the Maros.

That Germany and Austria are feeling the rate of wastage is shown by the fact that this enterprise has come to such an unfortunate conclusion. A year ago, it is doubtful if the Allies could have stopped the Teutonic advance until Bucharest was reached. Now only such additions were necessary as Russia, engaged on four other fronts, was able to send. The meaning is that the Teutonic Powers have definitely lost the initiative. They cannot force the fighting, they cannot dictate where the fighting shall take place. These privileges are in the hands of the Entente.

In Rumania, Germany is also confronted with an advantage which she herself has possessed and which has been one of the prime factors of her truly wonderful work so far. This is the advantage of interior lines and short communications. These things Rumania possesses. Although engaged both in Dobrudja and in Transylvania, communication between the two forces on these fronts is easy and quick. The distances are short as we are accustomed to regard distances in this war, and the rapid changes of troops can be effected with dispatch. This is going to make the way a hard one. The best that Germany can hope for, as matters appear at this time, is the temporary neutralization of Rumania through the lines which have already been established.

Coincident with the stiffening of the Rumanian defense in Transylvania comes the renewal of the German offense in Dobrudja. Just as before, the attempt to advance is being made along the left flank that is along the Danube, following close to the river. The reason for this is found in the road situation. There is a road, a miserable one it is true, but still a road, which runs from Silistria about five miles south of the Danube through a series of small villages to Medgidia, a railroad point not far from Cernavoda. This is the most feasible route in this country of poor communications, the principal difficulty being, apparently, the supplying of the troops with water.

At this season of the year the going is not apt to be particularly difficult. The country is generally a limestone formation, with fairly solid footing all the way. The difficulty will come in keeping enough men concentrated there for the purposes of an invasion of Rumania, and the maintenance of the supply system.

After some little inactivity, the Serbs are again pressing the situation in the vicinity of the Monastir plain. They claim to have taken Brod, a village on the bend of the Cerna, and advancing two miles beyond, to have taken the village of Velyeselo. The Serbian problem here is a difficult one, but one in which even a small measure of success may well have an important influence. The plain of Monastir is guarded on the east by the Selechka mountain, a ridge which runs parallel to the Cerna, for some miles north of Monastir. The control of this ridge involves the control of the plain. The matter has not progressed far enough, however, to give any field for extended comment.

GERMANS WIN BACK SOMME TRENCHES

Recover Ground Near Eaucourt Taken by the British the Day Before, Berlin Says.

REPULSED AT SCHWABEN

London Reports Massed Gunfire Checked Assault on the Redoubt Near Thiepval.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Most of the trenches on the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque which were captured by the British on Wednesday were retaken yesterday by German troops, according to the statement issued today at Army Headquarters.

The statement adds that in the last great attack against German positions in the Somme region the British used several tanks, three of which were destroyed by the German artillery. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: During the rainy weather the mutual artillery duel on both sides of the Somme continued lively.

The largest part of the trenches west of the road between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Le Barque, taken by the English on Oct. 18, was captured by an attack.

In the evening hours advances of English detachments north of Courcelette and east of Le Sars failed.

As only now reported the English during the last great attack also used some of their much-trumpeted armored automobiles, or so-called tanks. Three of them are lying before our lines, having been destroyed by our artillery fire.

Repulse Germans Near Schwaben.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Comparative quiet prevailed today on the Somme front, according to the reports of the French and British War Offices.

The only infantry action was an attack by Germans on the British lines west of the Schwaben redoubt north of Thiepval. The assault was checked by gunfire, according to the night bulletin of the British authorities.

Artillery fighting has been lively on the French front, especially in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre, and Ablaincourt.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

This morning after an artillery bombardment the enemy attacked west of the Schwaben redoubt, but was repulsed before reaching our position. He suffered considerable casualties.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

The British afternoon report of operations says:

Last evening Stuff and Schwaben redoubts were heavily shelled by the enemy.

During the night two small raids were carried out against the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Loos.

The French official communication issued tonight says:

On the Somme front there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery fighting, which was particularly active in the sectors of Sailly-Saillisel, Berny-en-Santerre, and Ablaincourt.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front.

The day report of the French War Office says:

On the Somme front there was no infantry action during the night. There was an artillery duel in the region of Sailly-Saillisel and in the Belloy and Berny sectors.

In Lorraine we easily repulsed some coups de main against our small posts in the region of Bezanges.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The only reference in the British War Office statements of Thursday to the fighting whereby the Germans say they recovered trenches near Eaucourt l'Abbaye was as follows:

Rain fell heavily all morning. We have slightly advanced our lines at Butte de Warlencourt. An enemy counterattack in that neighborhood was stopped by our barrage.

The Butte de Warlencourt is there mentioned is a hill 400 feet high, lying a little east of the road from Eaucourt l'Abbaye to Le Barque and about midway between those two villages.

The British success the day before in this area was thus reported in the War Office bulletin issued in London on Wednesday night:

An attack this morning extended our front north of Gueudecourt and toward the Butte de Warlencourt. So far over 150 prisoners have been reported.

GERMAN SEA PATROL IN NORTH IS VIGILANT

Experiments With Fast Warships Emitting Clouds of Vapor or Smoke Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Manchester Guardian in a letter dealing with the German Navy says:

"Germany has practical control of the southern approaches to the sound between Denmark and Sweden. As far as my personal observations go she makes a big naval display only over a limited area. On the way east during my first Copenhagen-Malmo trip we passed, just before turning southeast for Malmo, a whole flotilla of German destroyers and torpedo boats. The sound here is sixteen miles across and all the German ships were outside their territorial waters. They were steaming south at a terrific speed in the direction of Falsterbo mine field, all showing German flags.

"A sailor on our steamer told me that German warships make straight for the mine field, and, steering by marks, without taking pilots on board, go straight through it. He added that Germans often show no flags, and this I confirmed during a crossing on the Helsingborg route when two flagless torpedo boats, making north-northeast at a great pace, passed under our stern. As it passed us the first torpedo boat had a man overboard. It dropped a dinghy, but did not itself stop. The rowboat was nearly cut down by the second torpedo boat and the man overboard perished.

"The Danish Captain of our steamer told me that German patrol ships in the sound hardly ever go into Cattegat, but other German warships go there and much further north. Captain Hjelmarsson, a Norse seaman who knows these parts well, told me that, thanks to British vigilance and superior seamanship, Germany gets very little value from her practical command of the sound. He said that last July a German cruiser and submarine raid from Skagerrack was foiled before it started. The Germans had some new devices which Captain Hjelmarsson could not describe, but they were baffled by a British counterdevice which was being tried for the first time.

"In the Helsingborg-Elsinore part of the sound periscopes of German submarines are seen every day. This part of the sound is fairly free from loose mines, but at the southern end mines are almost as numerous as waves. At Flint Channel mine field Germans are said to keep four mine-sweeping steamers busy all day catching and relaying their own broken-away mines. At Falsterbo, in Sweden, mines come ashore almost every day.

"Skanor fishermen told me that Germany was making experiments with a view of practicing cuttleship tactics in a naval battle. Specially constructed steamers, traveling at high speed, emit dense volumes of smoke or vapor which when there is no wind lie long on the surface. Fishermen gave me extravagant accounts of banks of vapor ten miles long, which they alleged they had seen off Bornholm. They declared that the next naval battle would be fought entirely in conditions of invisibility."

STORY OF EXPLOSION COSTS M. P. $500 FINE

Joseph King's Letter to New York Gave Germans First Word--Loss Exaggerated, Says Prosecutor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21.—Joseph King, Liberal Member of Parliament for North Somerset, appeared before Sir John Dickinson at the Bow Street Court yesterday on three summonses, charging him with contravening the Defense of the Realm act by writing a letter to George Raffalovitch of New York, extracts from which were published Sept. 3 in THE NEW YORK TIMES [on information obtained in New York.]

A. H. Bodkin, representing the Director of Public Prosecutions, outlined the case, stating that soon after the publication of King's letter in THE TIMES the British wireless stations overheard a message, sent to Germany, carrying the information imparted to Raffalovitch by King, (concerning an explosion of British ammunition as the result of the dropping of a bomb by a German aviator,) and that thereafter the German Government issued officially in Germany the news conveyed by King.

It was only through King's indiscretion that the German military command became aware of the explosion of munitions behind the British lines. Evidence would be forthcoming to show that King's estimate of the loss ($25,000,000) was exaggerated, but that fact, argued, did not alter the character of his act, which particularly in case of a Member of Parliament, Bodkin stigmatized severely.

King's house was searched by the police and evidence of his having written to Raffalovitch was obtained. King had written to the Secretary for War, expressing the deepest regret for his act and offering to submit to any restriction upon his future correspondence that might be deemed necessary, but the Director of Public Prosecutions was unable to let the matter stand there, as King's act was a flagrant contravention of Regulation 18 of the Defense of the Realm act.

King pleaded not guilty, and his counsel, Gordon Hewart, argued that while King was undoubtedly guilty of an indiscretion he had not committed a technical offense. His letter had been addressed to a personal friend on whose loyalty he believed he could rely, and if the Defense of the Realm act was to be interpreted as strictly as the prosecution wished to interpret it in King's case, many a man would have to be careful of his speech at his own dinner table. Hewart concluded by repeating and emphasizing his client's apologies.

The magistrate, Sir John Dickinson, said that the case was too serious to end with an expression of regret, although he had the fullest confidence in the sincerity of King's apology and his present realization of the gravity of his indiscretion. Considering all circumstances, he said he would not order a term of imprisonment as might justifiably be done, but would fine King £100 and 25 guineas costs.

The case of King has created a great sensation in Parliamentary circles, and the chief Liberal whip was among those present in court.

The Daily Graphic, commenting on the King case, says:

"That the mere fine of £100 has been deemed sufficient penalty for his offense will be interpreted by many that there is one law for lieges and another for our legislators. Mr. King, as a lawmaker, must be perfectly familiar with all clauses of the act under which he was charged. There can be little question that had an ordinary citizen been charged with the same offense he would by now have been safely behind cell doors.

"In such cases there ought to be a court of appeal to public sentiment. If there were such a court it does not require the gift of prophecy to divine that the member for North Somerset would be relieved for a time from his Parliamentary duties."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Special Train to Shadow Lawn, N. J., Today at 1 P. M.

From Penna. R. R. Station, 32nd St. & 7th Ave. Connection from Hudson Terminal, Newark 1:25.

President Wilson

Will deliver an important speech to visiting delegations. Ladies cordially invited.

Round trip, $1.00.

OWNERS OF THE BREMEN GIVE HER UP AS LOST

Paul G. Hilken, American Agent, Abandons Vigil at New London —Thinks U-53 Sought Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Paul G. Hilken, the American manager of the company owning the German merchant submarines, returned to Baltimore today from New London, Conn., where he had been waiting for weeks for the arrival of the Bremen. He made no effort to hide the grief he felt over the loss of the boat—of which he now has little doubt—and of the deaths of the members of her crew, thirty officers and men.

The Bremen's Captain, K. Schwarzkopf, and First Officer Liebermann von Sonnenberg were officers of the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfürst before the European war.

Although it has been reported that the fate of the Bremen has postponed indefinitely the return of the Deutschland to this country, Mr. Hilken says that he has had no news about the Deutschland, and he supposes that, after she has been in dry dock for repairs, she will attempt a second voyage to America.

"It is altogether possible," said Mr. Hilken, "that the U-53, which visited the New England coast, crossed the Atlantic in search of the Bremen. But I had no communication with that vessel, and do not know. It seems reasonable, since the Captain asked about the Bremen immediately on his arrival. We do not believe that the Bremen was captured. If the English had taken her they would have announced it long ago. I do not believe that Dr. William H. Welch, who said recently that it was reported in England that 114 German submarines had been captured, was correctly informed. I know that Germany has lost only eleven submarines from all causes since the war began. The British captured one and one mine layer.

"I believe that some accident happened to the machinery of the Bremen. There was only one Bremen. There was no truth in the report of another which left Germany before this boat sailed."

The Bremen is said to have had aboard a serum for infantile paralysis, which had been buried in Germany and found to be effective.

PRINCE'S COMRADES HONOR HIS MEMORY

Services for American Aviator Held in Paris—Luncheon Given in Honor of His Uncle.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A largely attended memorial service for Sergeant Norman Prince of Boston, who died from injuries received in an aeroplane raid over Southern Germany, was held today in the American Episcopal Church. The French Government was represented by Colonel Vallière. Several of the Sergeant's comrades in the Franco-American flying corps left the firing line to attend the service, as did several French aviators.

Men from the field and hospital service of the American Ambulance, Americans from the aviation training school at Pau, and many members of the American colony were present.

Ten American aviators in the uniform of the French Army were cheered by a great gathering of men distinguished in the official and intellectual life of France at a luncheon today in honor of Dr. Morton Prince of Closton, who presented to President Poincaré last week the "address to the people of the allied nations" signed by 500 Americans.

The French Cabinet was represented by M. Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Metin, Minister of Labor, and several Under Secretaries. Others in attendance were Georges Leygues, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies; General Pedoya, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Chamber; Emile Boutroux of the French Institute, Gabriel Hanotaux of the French Academy, and many of Senators, among whom were Stephen Pichon, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and M. Guerin. Included among the many Deputies present was Franklin Bcuillon, President of the Parliamentary Committee to Promote the Understanding of France Abroad, who presided.

The Americans present included Robert W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy; Professor Mark Baldwin, James Hazen Hyde, Lawrence Benet, and Whitney Warren.

2,064 RUSSIANS TAKEN IN BATTLE FOR HALICZ

Teutons Also Report Recapture of Mountain Summit in the Carpathians.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops yesterday stormed important Russian positions with adjoining lines on the west bank of the River Narayuvka, in Galicia, and repulsed counterattacks sanguinarily, says the German official statement issued today. The Germans captured 14 officers and 2,050 men and took 11 machine guns. The statement is appended:

Eastern theatre, Prince Leopold's front: Several Russian counterattacks broke down with heavy losses in front of the positions which we had gained north of Sviniusky, on the Stokhod River.

Southwest of Svistelniki, on the west bank of the Narayuvka, German battalions stormed an important position on the heights with adjoining lines and sanguinarily repulsed attacks made to reconquer the lost ground. The enemy left 14 officers and 2,050 men and 11 machine guns in our hands.

Archduke Charles's front: In the southern part of the Carpathian Forest, which is covered with snow, the enemy was thrown from the summit of Mount Rusului.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—Heavy fighting continues in Volhynia and Galicia, but no important changes are recorded in the official statement issued here today. The struggle is severe north of Kiselin, on the front northwest of Lutsk. North of Kuropatnika the Germans are attacking fiercely, but, the statement says, have gained no success.

Early Winter on Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Petrograd the first snow of Winter is falling thickly. Snow is also falling in the high Carpathians, and the signs are that this year Winter will set in early on the Russian front. It is true that in the Southern lowlands in Volhynia and Galicia and also in Rumania several weeks may yet pass before Winter gains a hold, but the Autumn rains are growing more frequent there, and the fighting armies are hastening to accomplish what is possible of the task in front of them before the harsh forces of Nature are marshaled in strength.

Before Winter sets in the Germans want to put Rumania out of action. Before Winter the Russians want to obliterate the possibility of German danger, and this explains the extreme violence of the present struggle on General Brusiloff's front. The battle in Volhynia on the line east of Vladimir-Volhynski and Sokal is being waged with unrelaxing bitterness. The Germans have concentrated here a large quantity of light and heavy artillery which meet with heavy fire every attempt to advance on the part of the Russian infantry. Aeroplanes correct the fire and throw bombs.

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America has known—and *liked*—this master blend since 1788.

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LUDENDORF AGAINST RUTHLESS SEA WAR

Joins Hindenburg in Appeal to Germans to Stop Agitating Submarine Question.

SAYS IT HINDERS THE ARMY

Calls for United Support, Asserting Enemy Hopes 'Can Only Be Frustrated Through Mighty Efforts.'

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—General von Ludendorf has joined his chief, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in opposing a more ruthless prosecution of submarine warfare. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's position was made plain at a meeting of the Independent Committee for German Peace Terms last Saturday when, through a personal representative, he requested the committee to abstain from agitation for a sharper submarine campaign.

General von Ludendorf has announced his views through a letter which was read at a big public meeting at Magdeburg yesterday by National Liberal Leader Schafer. The letter said in part:

"The hopes of our enemies, based on extraordinary simultaneous exertions on all fronts, can only be frustrated through mighty efforts on our part. We will accomplish this if the German people stand united behind us, give us their confidence, and do not demoralize the army by controversies over the efficiency of means and ways to success. If to the outsider it seems that the program on certain questions is lacking, this does not prove that the program is actually at fault."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's message had the disadvantage of being delivered at a private gathering of auditors who were not interested in having it gain a wider circulation. General von Ludendorf's letter, however, has been sent broadcast throughout the country through reports of the meeting at which it was read being carried by the press agencies.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"That the Entente is fearful of the effect of German submarine operations is regarded by the German press as clearly proved by the continuous agitation on the part of the Entente powers in an effort to induce the taking of measures by the United States against German submarine warfare near American waters," says an Overseas News Agency announcement of today.

"It is pointed out by the German newspapers that the submarine U-53 carried on cruiser warfare and operated more than forty miles from the coast of the United States, while British cruisers closely approached the coast at the three-mile distance in seeking to destroy without warning a German commercial submarine that was sailing.

Assails Chancellor's Stand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to The Daily Mail says:

"Tuesday's issue of Germania of Berlin, the organ of the Catholic Party, publishes an account of revelations made at a meeting of Count von Reventlow's Independent Committee for German Peace Terms.

"On Sunday night the Chairman, Professor Schafer, said that the deputation had an interview with the Chancellor on Sept. 14, when they demanded an immediate opening of a ruthless submarine campaign, and 'expressed want of confidence, owing to the Chancellor's lack of firmness against England and America.'

"In reply the Chancellor said that he also considered England the chief enemy, but 'for political and military reasons could not yet begin ruthless submarining.'

"He had, he said, been reproached concerning the Kaiser's letter to President Wilson of September, 1914, regarding the use by the French of dumdum bullets. He admitted this letter was a mistake of the Kaiser. Professor Schafer ended by saying that submarining would be useless unless it began immediately.

"Count von Reventlow bitterly attacked von Helfferich, and said the German Government not only deliberately encouraged publication in Germany of American newspaper protests whenever a ship was sunk in which the United States was interested, 'but he would also go so far as to say that the American press was encouraged by the German Government to publish these protests. Naturally,' he continued, 'the position of the present Chancellor is important, but it seems to me its importance is being exaggerated, and we ought not to overlook the position of the present

CALLS ALL GERMANS TO DEFEAT WILSON

Appeal of Committee Named at Chicago German-American Conference Out in Ohio.

ASSAILS THE PRESIDENT

Calls His Neutrality "Mockery," Says Critics Are Persecuted, and Indorses Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Within a few hours a call will go out from this city to all German-American voters in Ohio and others who are in sympathy with their general attitude toward the Wilson Administration to make common cause with the Republicans against the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

The summons will be in the form of an address from a special committee appointed at the conference of the German-American Central Bund which was held in Chicago late in May. The committee, the appointment and purpose of which has remained a secret until now, was directed to investigate and report what Presidential candidate, in its opinion, was "most worthy of support from the German-Americans." The address which is now to be issued is the result of this investigation. It is directed to "all American citizens, especially those of German and Irish origin, who have remained true to the principles of unadulterated Americanism, as it was understood and maintained by the fathers of this Republic."

"We were directed," the report begins, "to investigate carefully the claim advanced by President Wilson and his followers that ne has kept this country out of war and been instrumental in ushering in a business boom. We regret being compelled to report that there is no justification for this claim. On three different occasions did Mr. Wilson seem determined to drag this country into the European war. Any gratitude that we owe for the maintenance of peace belongs to Secretary Bryan, Congress, and the German Government. Mr. Wilson has actually involved us in war with Mexico without thereby enhancing our prestige or promoting our interests.

"With regard to the partial prosperity, about which Mr. Wilson's followers are making so much noise, it need only be said that it is due in main to the munition industries dependent upon the war, that it is unsound, that it will be of short duration, and that it is tainted with human blood. The war costs us more by far through increased taxation and the higher cost of living than the inhuman profits we have won at the cost of our reputation as a moral and God-fearing nation.

Calls Neutrality "Mockery."

"The 'strict neutrality' of which Mr. Wilson and his friends boast is a mockery. He has permitted America to become the principal base of supplies of the Allies. He has permitted the Britons to borrow in this country enormous sums of money with which to prolong the war. He has stood idly by while the British Navy has throttled our export trade. He has permitted British Consuls and other agents to 'regulate' our domestic trade through blacklists and other restrictive measures. He permits the rifling of American mail bags, while the British censor at his own sweet will is permitted to hold back American cable dispatches.

"Mercenaries for the European armies are being openly enlisted; advertisements to promote such recruiting actually appear, even in a newspaper published by a member of President's Wilson Cabinet. U-boats have been built at American shipbuilding plants and sent to Canada in sections, in order to circumvent the provisions of international law. Abuse of the American flag by British warships, engaged in special raids, was permitted to pass without a protest, while such warships have been allowed free rein to render our coasts unsafe, to hobble American commerce and harm American citizens.

"Inhuman obstacles, designed to prevent the American Red Cross from carrying out its mission of mercy, met with no protest from this Government. Delivery of milk for German babies and of surgical supplies for the relief of the wounded was not demanded with the insistence that one might expect from a real 'President enlisted in humanity's cause.'

"But that is not all. In order to silence criticism of his administration, he instructed the Government Secret Service to invoke methods which forcibly recall Russia and the Cossack terror in order to jail his critics. High functionaries of his administration have persecuted and brought suspicion on patriotic citizens because they ventured to differ with them with regard to the foreign policy of President Wilson.

"This unrighteous, un-American, and inhuman attitude has spread to practically every department of the Government. The time-honored traditions of America have been trampled under foot; our proud ideals have been shamefully betrayed.

"On these grounds we counsel all citizens who have the honor and good repute of the United States at heart to cast their votes against Woodrow Wilson and the tendencies and methods he represents when Election Day dawns.

"In the hands of Mr. Hughes the honor of this nation will be in safe keeping. He will not permit it to be dimmed by alien influences. He will not be dazzled by alien gold. Every real American, every friend of humanity, every one who prayerfully hopes for peace and good-will among all the peoples of the earth, and especially for unity and prosperity in our own country, can vote for Charles E. Hughes without hesitation.

"In promulgating this we give our solemn word of honor that it is not the product of rash impulse or blind enthusiasm, but that it is the ripe fruit of careful deliberation, which has brought to us a conviction that through the election of Charles E. Hughes our nation would have a really genuine, great American President."

This address is signed by J. B. Mayer, editor of The Philadelphia Demokrat, as Chairman, and by Joseph Frey, President of the German-American Catholic Bund; Horace L. Brand of Chicago, S. G. Von Bosse of Wilmington, A. Timm of Philadelphia, and Ferdinand Walther of Chicago, as officers of the German-American Bund. Mr. Frey is the only New Yorker among the signers.

In this city, the home of hyphenism in Ohio, Hughes is expected to get a big vote. Max Burgheim, editor of The Freie Press and The Abend Post, who is a leader among German-Americans here, told THE TIMES correspondent this evening that he expected to see 85 per cent. of the German vote in this city and Hamilton County cast for Hughes.

With the closing of the registration places in this city tonight it became clear that this city will attain a new high record in the enrollment of voters. This is likely to aggregate 105,000, or fully 10 per cent. above normal, which would make the vote in the county something like 150,000, of which, German-Americans say, 54 per cent. is cast by German sympathizers.

"Some expect that as high as 95 per cent. of the German vote will be cast for Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Burgheim. "Eighty-five per cent. I regard as a fair estimate."

"What percentage of that is normally Democratic?" the editor was asked.

"It would be mere guesswork on my part to attempt to answer that," was his reply. "There are about 10,000 voters of German origin and ancestry in this city who are affiliated with the Democratic Party. A good many will vote the Republican ticket in order to prevent the re-election of Mr. Wilson. A good many more who cannot swallow Wilson, yet are unwilling to vote the Republican ticket, will stay away from the polls or vote for Socialist candidates. Some, of course, will vote for Wilson.

Democrats Working Quietly.

The Democrats are conducting an aggressive but quiet canvass among German-Americans, using a Woodrow Wilson Business Men's League as their vehicle. They say they have met with some success during the two weeks the league has been in existence. One of the arguments they use in their propaganda is that Colonel Roosevelt in his campaign for Mr. Hughes has said more mean things about the Germans on the stump than Mr. Wilson, and that Mr. Hughes has not repudiated them.

THE TIMES correspondent asked Mr. Burgheim if the close relations that exist between the Colonel and the Republican nominee were not likely to affect the attitude of German-Americans.

The editor, who is a small, soft-spoken, mild-mannered man, flared up a little.

"Please do not use that word 'German-Americans' again while you are with me," he said. "I do not recognize that there is such a thing as a German-American. We are all Americans, undivided in our allegiance. Some of us happen to be of German origin; that is all."

Reverting to the question, Mr. Burgheim answered it in the negative.

"We are not voting for Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "Roosevelt is not on trial. We are voting for Hughes or Wilson; it lies between them. I am sure nobody is going to hold Mr. Hughes responsible for what Colonel Roosevelt is saying in his stump speeches.

"We do not vote for Mr. Hughes because we expect any favors from him for the Fatherland, but because we know he is a just man, who will pursue a policy of true neutrality, and because we know that he is a man of courage and a man who will permit no one to dictate his policies, neither Colonel Roosevelt, as some have suggested; nor Morgan, nor anybody else."

Mr. Burgheim was silent for a while, then he said:

"Why should we be abused because our sympathies in the European struggle are with the old fatherland?" he said. "We have shown our loyalty and devotion to this country in every war this country has had. I fought in the civil war on the Union side when I was only 20. I would do it again if need arose and I was not 73. If this country ever should have a war with the old fatherland, which God forbid, the Germans would shoulder their muskets and they would shoot just as straight as anybody else, though every shot, figuratively speaking, would pierce their own hearts."

In view of the general supposition that the German vote will go almost undivided to Hughes, it was rather surprising to find that in the Wilson Business Men's League forty-four of the one hundred charter members were men of German origin, some of them born in Germany. The league, only two weeks old, has almost seven hundred members. Ex-Governor Judson Harmon's name heads the list of founders.

Admits Hughes Won't Carry Ohio?

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—In the face of a statement, issued today by Republican National Committeeman Hynicka, that Ohio would go for Hughes by a safe margin, a bulletin posted at Republican headquarters here late today concedes, it is said, that on present polls President Wilson would carry the State by 30,000, but says that Willis would be re-elected Governor over Cox by 15,580. This bulletin is taken to indicate that from now on all attention will be paid to saving the State ticket.

1,000 GREET MRS. HUGHES.

Candidate's Wife and Mrs. Whitman Entertained at Republican Club.

Probably a thousand persons attended the reception to Mrs. Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman by the National Woman's Committee of the Eastern District of the Republican National Committee, at the Republican Club, 56 West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon. Most of the women had met Mrs. Whitman, but few knew Mrs. Hughes, and she made a favorable impression on the guests. She was simply gowned in black with a small black sailor hat. Neither Mrs. Hughes or Mrs. Whitman spoke when they were introduced by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, but Mrs. Hughes talked informally with the individual women as she was presented to them.

"She was charming," one woman said, voicing the popular sentiment, "not at all cold as I had heard that she was."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the committee, presided, and Senator John A. Weeks of Massachusetts and Henry J. Allen of Kansas were the speakers.

"Will you work for an Administration," asked Senator Weeks in his address, "which has Wilsonized this country, Bryanized its diplomacy, McAdooded its Treasury, and Danielized its navy? And when Great Britain can take possession of its mail and refuse to answer the President's letters?"

"Can you say that the President has kept us out of war?" asked Mr. Allen, "when we have had people killed in Mexico by the Mexicans and on the seas by the Germans?"

The program announced patriotic airs by the orchestra and songs by Mrs. Albert Clayburgh. The "Lorelei" was one of Mrs. Clayburg's selections. Refreshments were served.

SAYS WILSON AIDED U-BOAT RAIDS HERE

G. H. Putnam Tells Hughes Alliance Rescue Craft Made Us Party to German Warfare.

'BANDITRY' WON 8-HOUR LAW

President "Surrendered" at Every Opportunty Presented, Declares Independent Democrat.

The Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance hit upon the idea of bringing a former Democratic speaker, a former Progressive, and several Republican speakers together last night at a dinner at the Astor Hotel to talk on the general topic: "Why all parties should unite for Hughes."

Henry J. Allen, former Kansas Progressive leader, accused President Wilson of having surrendered to the country's political bosses, and to Carranza, and of having capitulated on practically every other occasion when he had a chance.

"He did keep us out of war with Germany," Mr. Allen said, "but that was Germany's fault."

The really enthusiastic Republicans present laughed only perfunctorily when Mr. Allen, explaining the present alliance between Progressives and Republicans, said: "We are in the position of the darky at campmeeting, who said: 'Oh Lord, we came here because we didn't have anywhere else to go.'"

George Haven Putnam, independent Democrat, characterized the methods by which the labor unions procured the passage of the eight-hour law as "banditry," and compared them with the methods of Italian brigands. Urging the passage of the law under these conditions Mr. Putnam termed a "shameful surrender" on President's Wilson's part, and called the whole transaction a "disgraceful bargain." He attacked the President's foreign policies and said the doctrine of "too proud to fight" had bred weakness, cowardice, and disloyalty among the American people. The President, he said, has "failed to fulfill his trust." Speaking for Democrats who intend to vote for Hughes, he said:

"We hold that President Wilson has forfeited the confidence of the American people."

President Wilson has made the United States a party to German submarine warfare, Mr. Putnam declared, and said this country had co-operated with German submarines in the recent action close to our own coasts.

"It was only through the co-operation rendered by American vessels that the lives of the passengers were made safe," he said. "We do not understand why the American vessels present should not have placed themselves between the submarine and the neutral ship and forbidden the attack. Admiral Dewey would have taken such a course; Andrew Jackson, President Cleveland, and Theodore Roosevelt would have ordered, or assuredly would have approved, such a course."

William Cameron Forbes, President of the Hughes Alliance, in whose honor the dinner was given, said he did not believe the women voters of the West favored "peace at any price" any more than the men did, and that he expected many of them to vote the Republican ticket. He denied that Hughes had avoided the issues in this campaign or had lacked decision and force. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, acted as toastmaster.

Among the women present were Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Bridgman, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

DENIES CORRUPTION IN OHIO

Willcox Replies to Charge of Democratic State Chairman.

W. L. Finley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, made the charge yesterday through the National Committee, that the Republicans were raising an "immense corruption fund" to carry that State. He said:

"Myron T. Herrick of Ohio is in New York City. I might be pardoned for insinuating that Mr. Herrick would not leave his important campaign in Ohio at this critical juncture for anything less than to throw a scare into Wall Street and secure its co-operation in the raising of an enormous corruption fund for use in Ohio under the Hitchcock tactics. As a matter of fact, it is too late; the voters of Ohio cannot be corrupted. Mr. Herrick spent a vast sum of money to secure his present Senatorial nomination, but he was dealing then only with Republicans in a primary. Ohio will give Wilson more than 100,000 majority."

Mr. Finley's statement was carried to Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee. He said:

"I can say for the National Committee that no fund whatever is being raised for Ohio, and that we have expended in Ohio for advertising and everything else not more than $5,000. That's a definite statement from me and I challenge this man or any one else to give the slightest evidence of the truth of his charge. Also, I should like to ask Mr. Finley if he will now report how much money has been squeezed out of Federal office holders by the Democrats in his State."

Poll at Columbia Close.

At the end of the fourth day of straw balloting at Columbia University, President Wilson was sixty-seven votes ahead of Hughes, with the other Presidential candidates far in the rear. Hughes led on the balloting for yesterday, the fourth day, with 354 votes. Wilson received 352; Benson, the Socialist candidate, 37; Hanly, the Prohibition candidate, 4, and Reimer, the Social Labor candidate, none.

The totals for the four days' voting give Wilson 1,321 votes; Hughes, 1,254; Benson, 100; Hanly, 26, and Reimer, 6.

JUSTICE FORD FOR WILSON.

Thinks It a Duty, He Writes President—A Life-Long Republican.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford, a life-long Republican, announced yesterday that he would vote for Woodrow Wilson this year. In a letter to the President Justice Ford said he considered it his patriotic duty to vote for him. The letter read:

Oct. 19, 1916.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President: You will perhaps recall, at the Press Club dinner in New York, I told you that I was seriously thinking of voting for you. Well, after months of deliberation, including two months in the solitudes of Alaskan mountains, I have finally concluded to do so.

Since my first vote for Blaine, in 1884, I have consistently voted for the Republican candidates for President, including Mr. Taft in 1912. But this is an election which demands of every citizen the casting off of partisan ties and a merciless search of conscience to determine how his vote may unselfishly and honestly be cast to serve best the interests of the United States of America, without regard to the effect it may have upon any other country or any foreign interest.

I have endeavored to bring my mind to view the issues from such a standpoint and have concluded that it is my patriotic duty to vote for you.

In my opinion, it would be most unwise to change the national Administration in the midst of this unprecedented world crisis.

Moreover, I would be false to my life-long allegiance to the cause of the plain people if I failed to support you, to whom is mainly due the long list of progressive and beneficent laws enacted during your Administration. Sincerely yours,

JOHN FORD.

Justice Ford served two terms in the State Senate as a Republican, and was elected to the Supreme Court on the Fusion ticket in 1906. Commenting upon his intention to support the President, he said:

"I am a Yankee, but I am proud of my Irish blood. I was born in this country, but my father was born in County Roscommon and my mother in County Mayo. This makes me pretty much of an Irishman, but I am no hyphenate, and the propaganda which has been started against our President in certain quarters entirely disgusts me."

MICHIGAN TIDE TO WILSON.

Progressive Chairman Puts the President's Plurality at 50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—That Michigan will sweep into the Democratic column this Fall and give its electoral vote to President Wilson is regarded as almost a certainty by Progressive leaders who are working for the President's re-election.

Charles F. Hoffman of Jackson, Chairman of the Progressive Campaign Committee, has sent out more than 20,000 circulars drawing attention to Roosevelt's course. Replies from these letters indicate an overwhelming Wilson sentiment, Mr. Hoffman declares.

"Judging from the portion of the replies we have received Wilson will carry Michigan by more than 50,000 votes. I am sure he is 100,000 votes stronger than his party in the State," said Mr. Hoffman today.

WILSON AHEAD IN KANSAS.

Poll of 35 Counties Leads Democrats to Expect 10,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—Reports from thirty-five counties in Kansas received by Hubert Lardner, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, indicate, according to Lardner, that Kansas will give Wilson a plurality of at least 10,000.

"I have received reports from thirty-five counties today, and there is an indicated majority for Wilson in twenty-three of them, ranging from 50 to 2,000," said the Chairman. "Hughes is conceded to be leading in nine counties."

Chairman Lardner reports W. C. Lansdon has a strong chance of defeating Arthur Capper for Governor, with a full list of Democratic Congressmen elected.

FARMERS' POLL FOR WILSON

The President Leads Hughes Two to One in Straw Vote.

The Farm Journal anounced last night the results of a straw vote it has been taking on the Presidential election. Wilson runs practically two to one, as against Hughes, in the poll. The figures are as follows: Wilson, 1,494; Hughes, 757; Benson, 335; Hanley, 107.

The poll was taken as a result of a brief paragraph in The Farm Journal asking its readers to express their preference. No post cards or letters were sent out, and so every vote is a voluntary indication of how country people feel about the election. Voting has been going on for some four or five weeks, and Hughes has not gained on Wilson in that time, but has actually lost a little ground.

Four years ago The Farm Journal's poll clearly indicated Taft's defeat.

TAMMANY PLANS BIG RALLY.

Will Make It Incident to President's Visit Here on Nov. 2.

In order that nothing may interfere with the Tammany rally arranged for the night of Nov. 2, when President Wilson speaks in Madison Square Garden, the customary ratification meeting for the indorsement of National, State, and County tickets will not be held this year. It was to have been held in Tammany Hall on the night of Oct. 30, but it was thought that such a meeting might detract from the big Wilson meeting the following Thursday and arrangements were made to combine the two functions.

Tammany expects to have 10,000 men in the parade on Nov. 2. It will start from Fifty-ninth Street and go direct to Madison Square Garden. There will be plenty of fireworks and a number of local speakers will address the crowd outside the Garden. The Fourteenth Street organization also intends to take an important part in the New York Day ceremonies at Shadow Lawn on Oct. 28. Four special trains filled with Tammany "braves" will go down to hear the President speak. The delegation will be headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment band. Every district leader in the city, it is expected, will go.

WILSON BELIEVES VICTORY IS IN SIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

more encouraging than it had been in years. Chairman Guffey said tonight at Lancaster:

"The demonstration in this Republican stronghold tonight climaxed a really wonderful day of political demonstrations. Linked with the other demonstrations, many of which took place in heavy downpours of rain, it bears out the opinion that I have been expressing for weeks, that Pennsylvania is a doubtful State. When a Republican stronghold like Lancaster, which has not gone Democratic for President since the civil war, turns out a crowd of this size to clamor for four years more of Wilson, it makes me confident and optimistic as to the outcome in November."

President's Advisers Sanguine.

The President's advisers regard the trip just finished as easily the most encouraging Mr. Wilson has yet taken. In the number of people who have met him and the enthusiasm they have shown it has exceeded anything they have yet seen. The territory through which the President passed this afternoon was covered before at the time of the trip to Omaha, and he had good crowds then, but they did not begin to equal either in numbers or in their interest the crowds which met him all day Wednesday and today. The whole Middle West, Democrats assert, is rapidly turning toward Wilson.

The people who saw the President two weeks ago cheered him heartily, and showed their good will, the Democratic leaders say, but now they are thoroughly aroused to a realization that a political campaign is going on, and they respond accordingly. The great receptions the President is getting, his advisers argue, therefore, show a really intense interest in the success of his ticket in November and they regard the events of the last three days as a most hopeful augury.

Such wild demonstrations as the President received in Chicago yesterday, Chicagoans told them, had not been given to a visitor to the city in years, and Mr. Wilson's campaign managers are attaching more political significance to the enthusiasm now than they did to that which greeted the President earlier in the campaign.

The President had no more enthusiastic audience during the day than the audience of women that greeted him in the Auditorium in the afternoon. Every Democratic politician who saw the President in Chicago told him that he was going to carry the State, and that the main factor would be the women's vote. After his reception yesterday, the President was much inclined to believe it without question. Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young have all announced that they will support the President, and the Democratic leaders believe that this in itself will have a tremendous influence on the result.

Bryan Says Wilson Will Win.

William J. Bryan, who got on the train at Pittsburgh, rode with the President this afternoon as far as Cresson, where he spoke this evening in behalf of Representative Warren Worth Bailey. Mr. Bryan characterized Mr. Hughes as "the hero of the blind alley."

"Mr. Hughes has started so many discussions which he found it advisable to abandon that I think that is the title that best suits him," Mr. Bryan said. "Indeed, I think it is safe to say that the Republican campaign management has made all of the mistakes that the Democrats could have wished them to make. If the Democrats had been left to choose the issues on which the Republicans should blunder, we could have made no improvement. Their extemporaneous performance has been entirely satisfactory from the Democratic standpoint."

Asked about his opinion of Mr. Roosevelt's part in the campaign, Colonel Bryan said:

"Mr. Roosevelt is aiding the campaign. He has been a great help in arousing public opinion to the support of the President's foreign policy. He has made a deep impression—against Mr. Hughes."

The Commoner, who was looking the picture of health and vigor, declared unhesitatingly that the President would win the election by an overwhelming majority. He has just returned from a campaign tour of the Pacific coast and mountain States, and he was full of enthusiasm over the big audiences which had applauded his advocacy of Mr. Wilson's cause.

"Though we expect to get New York," he said, "we do not need it to win the election. The West alone will do it.

"The Democrats have an effective argument for every class of voters. For the business man it is the banking and currency legislation; for the farmer, the Rural Credits act; for the workingman, the eight-hour law. All through the West, however, I find all classes uniting in approval of the President's foreign policy, especially our course toward our suffering neighbor, Mexico. It is no idle thing to say that the Western part of the nation is literally aflame with sentiment for Wilson because of the successful and honorable manner in which he preserved the nation's peace."

Colonel Bryan said that peace was unquestionably the biggest issue in the West, and he repeated the prediction which all the Democratic western leaders have been expressing, that the women were going to give the President even more support than the men throughout the West for this reason. On this, he said, he based partly his confident prediction of Democratic success in November.

"I am not saying in my speeches," he said, "that the election of Mr. Hughes will mean war. I am saying, however, and I fail to see how any other conclusion can be drawn, that in spite of his assertions that he is a man of peace, the warlike implications of his speeches and the utterances of some of his chief supporters are so clear that no one can fail to grasp them."

The President will take one more trip into the Middle West—to Cincinnati—next week, which the Democrats hope will serve the purpose of clinching Ohio for the Democratic ticket. He will speak at Shadow Lawn tomorrow to a delegation of farmers, when he will again have an opportunity to make a plain campaign talk without being limited to non-partisanship.

Physicians to Examine Cullen.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Richard Cullen, who was taken into custody after attempting to jump on the running board of the automobile in which President Wilson was riding here today, was examined by physicians this afternoon and ordered sent to the City Home at Mayview for further observation regarding his sanity. Cullen has been attending night school at a local technical institute, working during the day for a steel company.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOW that the employees of the Bayonne Refinery have returned to work, it seems desirable that this Company make public the facts in the case, and remove any false impressions that may have been made as a result of erroneous or misleading statements as to the facts.

The recent trouble at Bayonne originated with thirty-six pressmen who demanded an increase in their pay. These men are employed in removing paraffine wax from the presses, which requires no particular skill and is a high form of common labor. The conditions under which these pressmen work is in no way severe or detrimental to health, and their pay is $3.20 for eight hours work. The Company feels that this is not only a fair but liberal wage for the labor performed and declined to increase the rate of pay.

These pressmen induced others of their countrymen performing common labor and receiving $2.20 for eight hours work to join them in a demand for an increase of wages. They formed a committee which they claimed represented all employees, but which in fact represented only a portion of the men in four of the sixteen departments of the plant. This committee was met by officials of the Company and a conference was held which resulted in the Company stating to the committee that any grievances that they might present, aside from the question of wages, would be investigated and if found justifiable they would be remedied. As to the question of wages the Company felt that their demand for a general increase of 20 per cent for all men receiving $3.00 per day or over, and 30 per cent for all men receiving less than $3.00 per day was an unreasonable demand, and not warranted.

The committee's attention was called to the fact that since August, 1915, the employees had received advances in wages amounting to 23 per cent, and that the working time had been reduced to eight hours per day, which reduction resulted in an additional labor cost to the Company of 23 per cent, or, that the Company has since August of last year increased its labor cost 46 per cent.

The committee reported the result of this conference to its main body at Mydosh's Hall at 9:00 P. M. of the same day, and the members of this meeting upon its termination declared a strike and at once proceeded to wreck a trolley car, barricade Twenty-second street and intimidate employees of the Company who were on their way to work at the plant for the 11:00 o'clock night shift. Since that time the daily press have kept the public informed as to the situation in Bayonne and the efforts of the authorities to quell disturbances and restore order.

In this connection, the Company wishes to say that none of the rioting or violence took place upon the property of the Company, or between the Company's watchmen and strikers, and that as soon as order was restored efforts were made by the men of the various departments looking toward a return to work, which resulted in the plant resuming operations October 19th, with its employees back at the same terms that prevailed when the company deemed it desirable to close the refinery to prevent violence and destruction of property. The Company wishes to further state that it has at all times been its policy to pay full wages in every branch of its business and that it feels it is so doing at the present time, and in consequence does not at this time contemplate any advance in wages.

This, notwithstanding the erroneous statements that have appeared recently in the press to the effect that the men have returned to work under a promise of an advance in their pay.

The policy of the Company is to keep in the front rank as to both wages and labor conditions. We are giving constant consideration to both of these subjects, and after very careful investigation and full consideration, feel that both our wages and working conditions compare favorably with those prevailing in the country at large.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Oct. 20th, 1916

By F. W. WELLER, Vice President.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls

The Day for Boys and Girls

Saturday is the time—and the De Pinna establishment is the place.

Boys of all ages, in every section of the country, take pride in the outfits which come from this house.

The De Pinna tailoring and the distinctive fabrics which appeal to the parents mean even more to the boys who wear the clothes.

On these October Saturdays the organization is keyed up to concert pitch, in expectation of an unusual number of callers.

De Pinna English Norfolks for School and Play

Suits with a firmly fixed reputation, at an extremely reasonable price—$8.75.

Fabrics specially selected for service, for boys from seven to fifteen.

Other Norfolk Suits up to $28.

Middy Suits for the Smaller Boys

De Pinna sailor and Middy Suits—regulation models, of imported wash fabrics.

The standard small boys' suits—a specialty of this house — different in style and material from those to be found anywhere else in this country.

Boys' Imported English Overcoats

Coats for boys from three to fourteen made in London specially for this house.

Unusual colorings and fabrics—models of individuality.

Chinchilla Reefers for boys and correct hats and caps to be worn with every coat and suit. Furnishings, sweaters, mackinaws—complete outfits.

Girls' Coats

A smartly distinctive, warm coat, for school or dress, for every miss from four to fourteen.

Designed and tailored by De Pinna experts.

One specially good, plain school coat of serviceable material, $19.50.

Girls' mackinaws, $14.

Complete assortments of girls' hats and sweaters.

Girls' First Suits

The most interesting things growing girls—from ten to fourteen, will find in the city.

Suits carefully designed for them, each a creation in itself, of appropriate material and lines.

An unusual assortment of Girls' Serge Dresses—English men's wear serge and typical De Pinna tailoring.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Girls

Special De Pinna designs, made of the finest and most serviceable grades of leather—including the famous "Anniped Damp-proof" shoe.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

WHITMAN APPEALS FOR LABOR'S AID

Reviews Work of His Administration and Asks Support on His Record.

WARNS AGAINST TAMMANY

Tells Schenectady Audience That Seabury's Election Would Mean Its Return to Power.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 20.—Governor Whitman made an appeal today to the labor organizations of the State to support him for re-election, asking that they take him in preference to his opponent, Judge Seabury, on his record of labor legislation in the last two years. His administration, he said, had joined with labor in seeking the betterment of the whole body politic. The Democratic candidate, he said, was Tammany's candidate, and would do exactly as Charles F. Murphy told him. The example which the last Tammany administrations had set in Albany, the Governor believed, was not one which any intelligent workingman would want followed.

Governor Whitman referred to the organization of an industrial commission of five, which took the place of "cumbersome and inefficient machinery, operated by a Labor Commissioner, a Fire Marshal, a Workmen's Compensation Commission of five members, and an Industrial Board of four members, each independent of the other and the whole thing with vague duties and vaguely defined responsibilities." He asserted also that in every instance when a bill tended to lengthen hours, increase the hazard, or reduce wages he had promptly vetoed that bill.

The Governor's speech on labor was delivered at a meeting held tonight in the Vancurler Opera House. About 2,000 persons were in the audience. The Governor was interrupted from time to time by applause as he told of "an endeavor to translate the spirit of the age with reference to labor into laws or executive acts."

Speaking of the system he had found flourishing under a Democratic régime at Albany, Governor Whitman said:

"It was impossible to produce scientific, co-ordinated, efficient results. The spoilsman flourished under this system at the expense of labor. He was taking money which could be expended directly in improving working conditions and paying with it rewards to political favorites. When we got into power we cut out these spoilsmen jobs and every other useless job. Is it because we have not yielded to the demands of the grafters that we have been called parsimonious in our dealings with labor?

"The new Industrial Commission, which resulted by my investigation, effects a saving of nearly $250,000 a year in salaries and expenses. This saving was effected almost entirely in overhead charges and highly paid office men. And yet, notwithstanding all these savings, the increase in appropriations for the inspection force and needed clerks resulted in the largest allowance being made this year for the enforcement of the labor laws and the protection of workingmen and their dependents that has ever been made in the history of the State.

"This Industrial Commission, according to my idea, not only applies principles of efficiency and economy in this department of State government, but it accords with the spirit of the age in that it centralizes duties and responsibilities. The State now knows where it stands and you know exactly where to look for those things you have a right to seek and to demand. No one can get from under now. There is no shifting of blame, if blame is to be placed."

Governor Whitman then described the Advisory Council which aids the Industrial Commission in its work. Composed equally of recruits from the ranks of the workmen and employers, it demonstrated, he said, that a President of the State Federation of Labor and a President of a manufacturers' association could work together and be an important and effective agency of government.

Regarding workmen's compensation Governor Whitman said:

"The right of the wage earner to compensation for injury or the right of his dependents to relief in case of his death is universally acknowledged. The original Compensation act in this State, passed at the eleventh hour for political effect, had little more than the idea in it, so crude it was.

"I have applied myself personally to the extension and strengthening of this law under the advice of wise counselors, and propose to continue its study and development until we have adequate and effective regulations which will fully reach the industrial and economic situations."

The Governor said that the election of Judge Seabury would mean the return of Tammany to power. He said:

"Do you want Tammany back at the Capitol to do what you know Tammany did during the four years preceding Jan. 1, 1913? The election of Mr. Seabury means the return to power of that organization and nothing else. Mr. Seabury is the nominee of Charles F. Murphy, and no other person or party. He sought the favor of the Progressives, which he had two years ago, and was repudiated at the primaries. He sought the favor of the Independence League, which had put him on the Supreme Court bench and had constantly supported him theretofore, and he was rejected."

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Oct. 20.—Hurrying from Schenectady by special train, Governor Whitman addressed an audience in the Griswold Opera House tonight, appealing especially to labor.

The Governor spoke in six counties today — Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Schenectady, and Rensselaer. Speeches were made in Norwich, Sidney, Oneonta, Worcester, and Cobleskill, besides Schenectady and Troy.

W. M. Calder, Republican candidate for the Senate, spoke today on each platform with the Governor. At Cobleskill he called attention to the fact that the four men who are holding the centre of the political stage so far as New York is concerned are ministers' sons. He said:

"Hughes is a minister's son, Wilson is a minister's son, Seabury's father was a minister, and Whitman is also the son of a minister. I am the son of a Democrat, and I tell you Democrats are as patriotic as any one. Why, in Kings County there are 10,000 more Democrats than Republicans, and yet we are going to carry the county."

Governor Whitman will spend tomorrow on Long Island, speaking at Port Jefferson, Smithtown, Northport, Huntington, Glen Cove, Hempstead, Freeport, Long Beach, and Lawrence. He will spend Sunday in New York, returning to Albany late that night to start on his second week's tour early on Monday morning.

PERKINS PUTS SEABURY DOWN AS A PLAGIARIST

Ex-Progressive Accuses Candidate of Stealing His Food Market Thunder.

George W. Perkins addressed a letter yesterday to Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, accusing Mr. Seabury of having represented as his own ideas and information concerning food markets and their conduct in this State which, Mr. Perkins says, he supplied to Mr. Seabury at Mr. Seabury's request. He concluded his letter with the suggestion that, under the circumstances, Mr. Seabury, in exhibiting the portraits in his Rogues' Gallery, should place his own "in the most prominent place for attempting to obtain political credit under false pretenses."

Mr. Perkins wrote that in his last talk with Mr. Seabury, "at which time you said you hoped, if I could not support you, I would at least be neutral," he had sounded Mr. Seabury on his knowledge of the market situation and, finding him uninformed, had supplied data of his own on the subject. The letter continued:

"Now, I find that you have taken this written statement I sent you and are using the substance of it as your own. You are posing before the public as though it was an entirely original idea of yours. One reason why I am not supporting you is that I found that you know nothing about the great marketing and economic problems confronting the people of this State, which I regard as of vital concern, whereas Governor Whitman has been and is doing great service in advancing the interests of the people by bringing the farmer and consumer nearer together."

Introducing his suggestion that Mr. Seabury join his own gallery, Mr. Perkins charged "in the first place you have taken the idea from me, whom you have outrageously maligned, and in the second place you have tried to convey to the people the impression that you and not Governor Whitman are advocating this extremely important legislation."

BAKER ASSAILS HUGHES.

Charges Campaign of Suppression—Denies Slurring the Continentals.

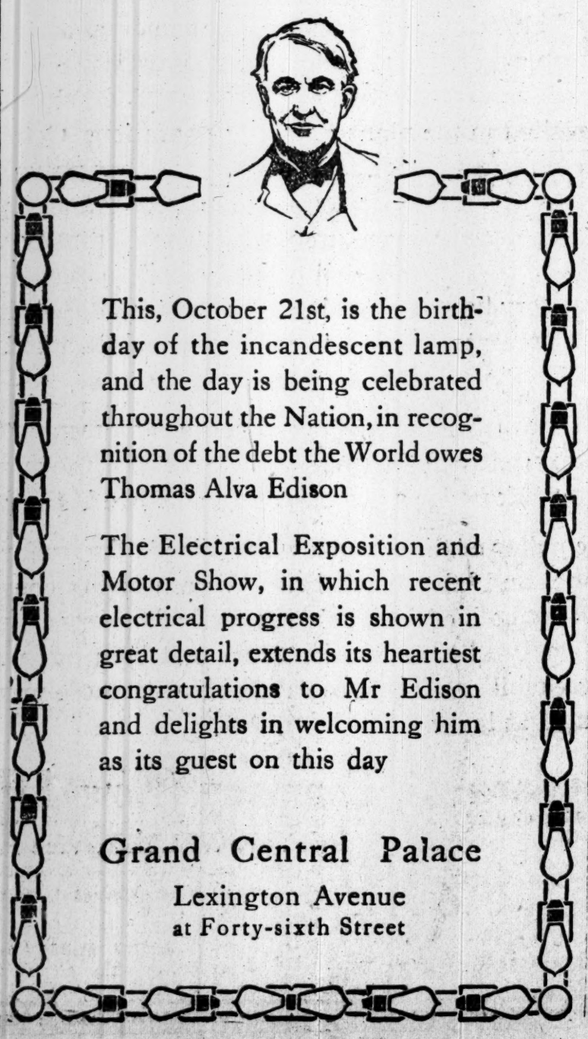
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 20.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in a speech here tonight, criticised Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, charging him with conducting a campaign of suppression and raising irrelevant issues.

"He not only has said nothing vital, informing, or helpful," Mr. Baker said, "but the people have ceased to expect anything like that of him."

Mr. Baker alluded to the charge that he had compared the soldiers of the American Revolution with Mexicans, denying press reports of his speech, and saying that he had praised the Continental soldiers and their leader.

The Secretary of War defended President Wilson's Administration and praised the Adamson eight-hour-day law and the Farm Credits act. Answering the charge that the passage of the Adamson law was a "surrender," he said:

"No man can conscientiously do anything wrong while he is President of the United States. The office makes the man who occupies it a patriot."



This, October 21st, is the birthday of the incandescent lamp, and the day is being celebrated throughout the Nation, in recognition of the debt the World owes Thomas Alva Edison

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show, in which recent electrical progress is shown in great detail, extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr Edison and delights in welcoming him as its guest on this day

Grand Central Palace
Lexington Avenue
at Forty-sixth Street

SEABURY CRITICISES WHITMAN'S BUDGET

Says 1916 Appropriations Were $5,000,000 Over the Governor's Own Estimate.

PLEDGE OF REORGANIZATION

Nominee Assails Executive Department—McCombs and Malone Also Make Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Reorganization of the State Executive Department was advocated by Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, in a speech here tonight. Charging Governor Whitman with "weakness and timidity," Mr. Seabury said that the department was so congested that the Governor had failed to carry out his constitutional duties, and he promised to put an end to "backstairs influences."

Mr. Seabury spoke to an audience of 2,000 persons, mostly railroad men and factory workers. William F. McCombs, candidate for United States Senator, and Dudley Field Malone were other speakers. A torchlight parade was held before the meeting.

"The Executive Department should be reorganized," Mr. Seabury said. "This department is now congested with several thousand applications for executive clemency relating to reprieves, commutations, and pardons. The constitutional duty of the Governor to consider all applications and dispose of them promptly has been ignored. There are several reasons why this duty has been neglected. The burden of other work, the inadequacy of the clerical force, and the weakness and timidity of the Governor are contributing causes which have produced the existing evil results.

"If I am elected Governor I shall systematize that department. I shall observe my constitutional duty to consider all applications and dispose of them promptly. Thorough consideration and prompt action shall replace gross neglect. The pending applications shall be treated in the same manner that a Judge should dispose of calendar cases. Backstair influences shall cease to operate, and the questions involved shall be determined upon their merits."

Answering Governor Whitman's challenge to name items which should have been cut from the Governor's budget, Mr. Seabury said:

"In 1916 Governor Whitman sent a budget to the Legislature and promised the people to stand by that budget. The Legislature sent the budget back to the Governor with appropriations of $7,000,000 greater than the Governor had said were necessary. The Governor wabbled and vacillated, but finally signed these swollen appropriations to the extent of $5,000,000 more than he himself had declared were necessary for the expenses of Government. Thus it appears that the Governor has answered the question that he now propounds. He is on record that he approved appropriations at least $5,000,000 too great.

"The Tax Reduction Committee of New York presented a petition to Governor Whitman in which they showed him item by item how they claimed he could save $14,000,000. The necessity for Governor Whitman's re-election appealed to him more than the idea of a business administration of the State's affairs for the benefit of the whole people."

Mr. McCombs declared that men high in the Republican Party had intimated that a repeal of the Federal Reserve act was desirable.

"The Federal Reserve act," he said, "was passed after a struggle which lasted for decades to release the nation's finances from the control of a few. The Democratic Party freed the arteries of trade and made commerce stable by placing money within the reach of every honest man who had character and honest collateral. Mr. Root, in opposing this act, said it would bring on panics in times of stress. Late in 1914 the European war broke out. This country trembled on the verge of financial disaster. No one knew what, in the face of unprecedented conditions, his property would be worth. Under this same Federal Reserve act the opposite of what Mr. Root said occurred. Under its beneficent provisions this country was saved from panic.

"Under this act panics can be averted. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few cannot be used any longer to produce the artificial panics of the past. The act gives the country local financial self-government. The question is, Will the voters of this country give the Republican Party power to hand over our financial system to a favored few?

"Again, do you want to run the risk of the repeal of the Federal Farm Loan act? For the first time in the history of this country the safest and the soundest asset known to man—the farm—has been made a liquid asset, passing through the channels of trade as any other good business credit. Under this act, passed by a Democratic Administration, bonds secured by mortgage on millions of dollars worth of land, guaranteed by twelve banks of nine millions capital, have been provided for, and a safe security has been devised, which will be marketed at a rate which it is expected will not exceed 5 per cent. The average rate on farm loans hitherto has been over 8½ per cent. It is conservatively estimated that under the beneficent provisions of this act one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year will be saved to the farmers of this country. The Democratic Party has given the farmer a chance. I challenge the Republican Party to intimate even that it will repeal that act."

Oswego, Madison, Herkimer and Oneida Counties were covered in today's trip of the Seabury special train. The candidates spoke at noon at Oswego and from the train at Adams, Mannsville, Lacona, Richmond, Pulaski, Mexico, Fulton, and Oneida.

Mr. Seabury, after his arrival at Utica, traveled twelve miles by automobile to Ilion, where he addressed about 300 employes of the Remington Arms Company in the public square. It was the most enthusiastic meeting of the day. He told the workmen that Governor Whitman had mutilated the workmen's compensation law by several amendments. He pledged an attempt to repeal the Stivers law, providing for conscription of the National Guard.

Henry R. Beebe, Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, joined the campaign party this morning and made what will probably stand as the shortest speech of the campaign. He was standing on the rear platform with ex-Judge Seabury at one of the stops, and the crowd, which knew him—he lives at Utica—called for a speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "if elected I will complete the barge canal."

Tomorrow's schedule calls for ten stops, with a night meeting at Schenectady.

FEDERAL AMENDMENT DAY.

Suffragists to Hold Meetings in Every Election District.

Today, which has been designated as "Federal Amendment Day," will be celebrated by suffragists all over the city and candidates for Congress will receive hundreds of appeals from the women asking them to give their favorable consideration to the amendment. Meetings will be held in every district in the city, where the women's protest at having to pay taxes and support the Government without a voice in it will be read. This will be followed by a resolution asking the candidates of the district to pledge the women their aid.

The meetings will be both indoor and out, and a mass meeting will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the High School of Commerce, Sixty-sixth Street, west of Broadway. The speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national and international suffrage President; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Lindell T. Bates, Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth District, and Silas B. Axtell, candidate for the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

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Serve him right, with

Club Cocktails

Your friend knows a compliment when he tastes one.

DARES 8-HOUR LAW REPEAL.

Union Official Predicts Railroad Strike if Hughes Wins and Tries It.

If Mr. Hughes is elected President and effects the repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law, which he is so heartily condemning, he will bring a national railroad strike upon the country, according to Assistant Grand Chief Frederick A. Burgess of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who said last night that to kill the eight-hour law would leave the transportation situation just where it was before the act was passed—on the verge of the greatest strike in the history of the country.

Mr. Burgess said public opinion was squarely behind the eight-hour law, that even railroad Presidents were beginning to see this, and that any party that tried to repeal the law would do so at its peril.

"The brotherhoods didn't force Congress to surrender, as has been so often stated," said Mr. Burgess. "We simply exacted what was coming to us and did so in a manner that was perfectly legal."

Mr. Burgess denied emphatically that there was any feeling among railroad workers that the eight-hour law was a "gold brick."

"There will be no reduction in pay because of the law," he said. "If the railroads should decide to pay on the eight-hour basis instead of the hundred-mile basis, it will not work to the detriment of the men, because the Adamson bill means that a new wage scale would have to be adjusted to conform to the one previously in use."

Mr. Burgess said railroad workers would support President Wilson almost to a man.

"As a result of an actual poll taken in practically every railroad terminal in the country," he said, "it has been established that 99 per cent. of the members of the four brotherhoods will vote for Wilson on Nov. 7. Of course, there are always a few malcontents, but the surprising part of it all is that their number in this case is so few."

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Some of Its Purposes:

To be germicidal *to a definite degree*, such as was never before realized in a dentifrice; and thus to *assist nature in safeguarding against infection of the mouth and throat.*

To mechanically *cleanse your teeth without abrasion*, while exercising its disinfecting power.

To aid in *preserving your teeth* and *preserving your health*—giving you a *daily pleasure* instead of a *daily burden*, through the most invigorating and inviting part of your toilet.

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Pictorial Review
for November

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In a wonderful assortment of single and double breasted models, quarter or full satin lined, with belts or plain and with flap, slash or patch pockets, in black, blue and Oxford vicunas and in green, brown and gray knit fabrics, with velvet or self colors.

Fall Suits

Single or double breasted, one, two and three button models—many of them silk lined. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds; blue, green, gray; blue-and-white and black-and-white flannels with plain, slant, half moon or patch pockets.

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Secure free tickets to the Business Show at our office today—open until 6 P. M.

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SEES T. R. AS SEEKING POLITICAL ALIMONY

Republican Non-Support Colonel's Only Ground for Divorce, Marshall Declares.

"BACK WITH OLD WOMAN"

Vice President Calls Them Country's Enemies, Who Make Harder Wilson's Foreign Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 20.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, speaking before a gathering of 1,500 Democratic and independent voters here tonight, assailed the coalition of Root, Penrose, Crane, and Barnes, which he said were representing the aristocratic interests back of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee for President.

He said that no wise man ever had led cowards to victory and that he preferred to be governed by an honest fool than to be thrown into the hands of a wise knave.

Mr. Marshall qualified ex-President Roosevelt as a "political highbinder." He said that four years ago Roosevelt had refused to meet the Republicans, but that "as a matter of fact he was only suing the Republican Party for a divorce on the ground of non-support. I said then that if he couldn't get sufficient alimony he would go back and live with the old woman, and he is back."

No member of the American-Mexican Commission except Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was present, but the Vice President made no reference to the Mexican situation. He took up no particular issue, but devoted himself to an effort to refute Republican campaign claims. He said that so far as he knew there was no issue in the present campaign except the indisputable fact that the Democratic Party was in power and the Republican Party was out and wanted to get in. He called attention to the frequent reiteration by Republican campaign speakers of the honesty of purpose of the Republican nominee. "Whenever a man reiterates his honesty to you," said Mr. Marshall, "you will find it a good idea to keep your hand on your pocketbook."

He passed over the question of tariff briefly and said that there was no issue in it; that the tariff was as dead as "Caesar's ghost."

"I am not opposed to big business," he declared. "Business can be as big as it wants to be and it can earn as much money as is possible. But big business must realize the fact that this country is founded upon a principle of equality. The laboring man must be treated as a human being."

Taking up the eight-hour law, the Vice President said the railway unions had not forced special legislation on Congress. "They merely told Congress what they were going to do and let Congress do what it pleased," he said.

Speaking for himself rather than as a representative of the party, he said if the commission now investigating the situation decided that the railways were being unfairly treated he would be willing to do everything in his power to see that justice was done them. He said that he had little hope in a permanent industrial peace for America through forced legislation, but that if the interests could not read the signs of the times and regulate their business accordingly it became necessary to force action upon them.

Referring briefly to the stand of this country in the European war, he scored the critics of the President. He said there had been no criticism of the President's course in Congress prior to the campaign. "It is the right of the American citizen," he added, "to be a partisan, but it also is his first duty to be a patriot." He qualified as enemies to the country those who for political purposes were harassing and criticising the President for his foreign policy and making it hard for him to deal with the difficult questions before him.

Mr. Marshall was preceded on the platform by James S. Martine, Democratic Senator from New Jersey, candidate for re-election, who reviewed the legislative record of the Democratic Party.

H. Otto Wittpenn, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, concluded his tour of the county, speaking after Vice President Marshall in the home town of Senator Walter E. Edge, his Republican rival.

DISCARDS WILSON CARTOON.

Perkins Throws Away Picture Showing Ghosts of Slain Americans.

George W. Perkins threw into the waste basket yesterday what some of the other leaders had called "the most effective cartoon of the campaign." It showed President Wilson, in funereal garb, delivering what was entitled beneath the picture "An Essay on Duty." Behind him were the ghosts of the Americans who died in Mexico and on the Lusitania. Mr. Perkins denied that he had discarded the cartoon because he feared that it might be offensive to many persons and therefore react on the publishers. He said it was discarded because a better one had been drawn.

Senator Everett Colby, after seeing a trial exhibition of a new two-reel moving picture yesterday entitled "A Reunited Party," which showed Mr. Hughes smiling and talking with his family and on his first Western tour, said the picture would be shown throughout the country. It was said that the moving picture taken some time ago and purporting to show President Wilson asleep at his desk while Americans were being killed in Mexico had been discarded.

OPPOSE SECOND CONVENTION

Citizens Union Against Attempting to Revise Constitution That Way.

The Citizens Union went on record last night in opposition to another Constitutional Convention. Whether such a convention shall be held is to be submitted to voters at the coming election.

The Constitutional Convention Committee of the union opposed the convention on the grounds that the people of the State did not appear to desire another convention; that the formulation of questions of reforms, investigation of their merits, and the preparation of proposals had already been accomplished by the recent Constitutional Convention; that this information was available for future amendment; that constitutional reform was, in the committee's opinion, more likely to be obtained by legislative amendment than by a complete revision, and, finally, on the ground that nothing appeared to justify a belief that another convention would avoid the defects of the convention of 1915.

Among these so-called defects the committee cited the nomination and election of delegates along party lines, the unsatisfactory compromises on fundamental issues to obtain votes of members of divergent political views, the "jamming through" of vitally important proposals to expedite business "in a manner grown customary in Legislatures, but not befitting a Constitutional Convention," and the submission of an entire instrument "offering so many different points of opposition as to obscure its merits."

HUGHES'S BIG FIGHT TO BE FOR NEW YORK

Continued from Page 1.

hopes to carry New Jersey and the Republicans feel sincerely that they have an excellent chance. From New Jersey he will go to Brooklyn, where, on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music, he will deliver an address which, some have predicted, will be the "big" speech of the campaign—a speech in which Mr. Hughes will present his entire case to the people. It is said that this meeting has been picked for this effort, rather than the mass meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 4, as it is felt that the latter date would be too late in the campaign.

From this meeting Mr. Hughes probably will go into the New England States, speaking at Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass. From there he may turn to New York again with addresses in towns such as Albany, Watertown, Utica, and Rochester. Then he probably will invade Ohio again at Columbus and make addresses in southern Indiana. Returning to New York he will wind up the campaign with addresses in Hudson Valley towns such as Newburgh, Kingston, and White Plains. There will be two meetings in Brooklyn on Friday, Nov. 3, one at Kismet Temple, the other in the Brownsville section, and the closing event will be the Madison Square Garden mass meeting.

Mr. Hughes arrived yesterday from Youngstown, O. At several of the stops he was cheered by small crowds. At Albany 200 members of the Albany Law School collected at the station and gave their college yells. They attracted the attention of many of the railroad employes and most of them joined in the cheering for the candidate.

Mr. Hughes was in good health. He said that he was not tired and had not lost weight because of his strenuous campaigning, and was ready for a hot windup of the campaign.

300 HUGHES ELECTORAL VOTES

That's the Estimate of the Republican Candidate's Tour Manager.

Charles W. Farnham, manager of the Hughes campaign tours, returned to New York yesterday with the Republican candidate and expressed a highly optimistic view of Republican prospects all over the country. He gave estimates for every State, listing Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and other States that less sanguine Republicans have been greatly worried about recently, and where the Republicans are planning to make a desperate fight for votes, in the "Sure for Hughes" column.

The result, as Mr. Farnham had it, would certainly be: 300 "sure" votes in the Electoral College for Hughes, 50 "probable," and 35 "possible." To elect a candidate 266 electoral votes are necessary. Mr. Farnham's figures would leave the Democrats only 126 sure votes. He includes, for instance, New Jersey, President Wilson's home State, in the "probable" column, and Kentucky and Maryland in the "possible" column. New York he calls certain.

Kentucky he admitted to be close, but said that he wouldn't be surprised if it went for Hughes. Massachusetts was bound to roll up a big plurality; Michigan, he asserted, he classed as "absolutely safe" by at least 40,000. Minnesota he called safe by at least 40,000.

Missouri, Mr. Farnham said, was always in doubt, but he added that his second visit to the State convinced him that Hughes would get a small plurality there. Nebraska was close, he said, but he added that Bryan had lost his influence there, and he thought Nebraska would be "fifty-fifty," but he listed it in the "probable" column.

New Jersey Mr. Farnham regarded as "certain for Hughes." New York, he said, would give Hughes "a great big majority—if it is not at least 100,000 I will be surprised." North Dakota, he said, would go 20,000 for Hughes. Ohio he regarded as "absolutely safe."

Here is his table:

SURE FOR HUGHES.

Ohio	24	California	13
Pennsylvania	38	Kansas	10
Oregon	5	North Dakota	5
Massachusetts	18	Utah	4
New Hampshire	4	Idaho	4
New York	45	South Dakota	5
Rhode Island	5	Washington	7
Vermont	4	Indiana	15
Illinois	29	Wisconsin	13
Maine	6	Wyoming	3
Michigan	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13		
Minnesota	12	Total	300

PROBABLE.

New Jersey	14	Nebraska	8
Nevada	3	New Mexico	3
Montana	4	West Virginia	8
Arizona	3		
Connecticut	7	Total	50

POSSIBLE.

Maryland	8	Oklahoma	10
Kentucky	13	Missouri	18
Colorado	6		
		Total	55

Total number of electoral votes.....531
Necessary to elect.....266

Mr. Farnham said that his conclusions had been reached "in a most conservative manner." Then he said that California was "absolutely safe" for Hughes by a large plurality. He added that while the new women voters in Illinois introduced some uncertainty there, Hughes was daily gaining ground there and would carry the State; that Indiana would certainly go for Hughes, despite contrary rumors, by at least 25,000 plurality; that Iowa and Kansas would give pluralities of from 25,000 to 50,000.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM 328 VOTES.

Tammany Estimate Makes Wilson a Certain Winner in the Election.

In the advance claims with regard to the electoral vote the Democrats went 28 better than the Republicans yesterday. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, gave out figures purporting to show that the Democrats would have 328 votes in the Electoral College, or a majority of 62. Starting off with the votes of the "Solid South," with a combined vote of 126 in the Electoral College, Mr. Smith added Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma, and Nevada, bringing the vote up to 166.

On the basis that the Democrats would poll 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote of four years ago, Mr. Smith gave to Wilson West Virginia, with 8 votes; Indiana, 15 votes, and Nebraska, 8 votes. Because of the labor sentiment in Connecticut swinging to Wilson, Mr. Smith gives that State, with its 7 electoral votes, to the Democrats. He also gives to Wilson Missouri, with 18 votes; Ohio, with 24 votes; South Dakota, 5 votes; Colorado, 6 votes; Wisconsin, 13 votes; Kansas, 10 votes, and New York State, with 45 votes. This list accounted for 328 votes for Wilson, leaving 203 for Hughes. Even without New York State, Mr. Smith was sure that Wilson would win.

"Reports we are receiving," he said, "show that there is nothing to it but Wilson. While there has not been a regular canvass, our reports show that the President will beat all records for a Presidential candidate in this county. Mr. Murphy is loyally supportin the ticket."

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Overcoats—Chesterfields, double-breasted or semi-fitted models. All sizes, materials, and colors.

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The Attention Value of a Hat

When people size you up from your shoes to your hat—the hat always comes in for more than ordinary notice.

The Lansdowne at $2.74

Will pass critical examination every time. It is a hat of graceful proportions, made of very fine fur, revealing the workmanship of the skilled hatter. The colors are gray, green, brown and tan.

In a Derby or Soft Hat, the styles are such that they will appeal to the man who likes extreme snap as well as to the man of more conservative taste.

When the Lansdowne does get attention it always makes a good impression—marks its wearer as a man who dresses well.

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Wilson or Hughes

The Men and Their Ideals

There is so much that is good in both of the Presidential candidates—so much that is good in the principles for which they stand that only a study of the two men may influence the uncertain voter. These books, free from the pro and con discussions of the daily press, tell much about these men so prominent in American life today.

Wilson and The Issues—*George Creel*	54c
Charles E. Hughes—The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist—*Wm. L. Ranson*	$1.34
Wit and Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson—*Compiled by R. Linthicum*	89c
Addresses of Charles Evans Hughes—1906-1916	89c
President of the United States—*Woodrow Wilson*	44c
On Being Human—*Woodrow Wilson*	44c

Commuters may see these books at the Macy Order Booths, Grand Central Terminal and Hudson Terminal.

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Better-Grade Soft Hats and Derbies, manufactured to sell at $3, $4 and $5

¶ Shrewd buyers are always suspicious of samples, for they are invariably better than the goods which follow. Samples, so to speak, are a manufacturer's silent salesmen; they must be finished to a nicety.

¶ This selection includes the entire sample line of John C. Wilson & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., whose hats are better known by their distinctive lines and fine finish than they are by the label in the band.

¶ Also included are sample hats from one English and two Italian hatters—a trio whose names immediately suggest QUALITY.

The Soft Hats are in all the wanted colors and shapes.

The Derbies are in black, onion skin, Aldine and Malay brown.

An early call means better selection, while a call any time during the sale will mean an unusual saving on a hat which is perfect in every particular

2,400 Men's Shirts of Silk-Like Fabrics at $2.95

¶ Not all-silk shirts, but garments that look better, and will wear better than any moderate priced silk shirt obtainable.

¶ Made of silk fibre cloths that are superior to anything yet shown under that name. The weavers—Galey & Lord—have made the weaving of these exquisite cloths an art. The richness of the designs and colorings and unparalleled blending of tones shown in these garments will prove an inspiration to those who admire shirts of the better kind.

6,000 Men's Fine Shirts, $1.50

¶ Soft and stiff cuff shirts, made of the finest shirtings obtainable in America today. Only after months of tireless preparation is it possible for us to offer these fine garments at such moderate cost.

¶ The designs are in new stripe effects—not conventional cluster or pin stripes, but NEW striped shirtings that will please the most critical. Soft and stiff cuff models to select from.

3,000 Men's Silk Cravats, $1

¶ There's no news in the price, but the quality of the silks and the richness of designs shown in these scarfs will reveal a wealth of original ideas such as would be expected in scarfs at $1.50, but are seldom seen at $1.

¶ The weaves include Italian, French, English, and American silks of the hard-to-find-variety in a wide collection of stripes, brocades, Persian, Mogadors, doeskin silks, and patterns of the Orient.

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LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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2792 Broadway (near 108th Street.)
3489 Broadway (near 143d Street.)
Hotel Majestic (Central Park West at 72d St.)
Springfield: Meekins, Packard & Wheat. Utica: J. A. Roberts & Co. New Haven: Shartenburg & Robinson Co.

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Mr. Gibbs' new novel tells the unusual experiences of a young man who is let loose in New York after having been raised in total ignorance of the existence of woman. It is a remarkable book—original in theme—and one that is not only extremely readable but often delightfully amusing. For sale at all Booksellers. Illustrated, $1.35 net.

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FEARS AN EVIL PEACE BY RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

Muensterberg Predicts Breakdown by Easter and Agreement with Teutons and Japan.

UNION TO CRUSH BRITAIN

So to Avert a Greater War Calamity, He Hopes American Can Quickly Reconcile England and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Professor Hugo Muensterberg, in an informal talk today at an open meeting of the International Politics Club of Harvard, said of the outlook for peace in Europe:

"At this moment a movement is on foot which I deeply regret, in spite of the fact that the people of my Fatherland welcome it. For I know that Russia is at the point of breaking down; I know that Russia is out of joint. She is half bankrupt; her population is starving. Russia cannot delay the making of an independent peace beyond Easter. That peace is even now preparing.

"Japan is doing her share; Russia is doing her share. Russia, Japan, Austria, and Germany can unite very easily to a peace, which will satisfy all those four nations. And at present the overwhelming majority of the Germans will welcome that peace.

"It was always a Bismarckian policy that Russia and Germany ought to go in friendship together. The Germans know that Japan, Russia, Austria, and Germany, combined, will be a tremendous power against which nothing could prevail.

"Yes, all the chances are for a peace between Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan. And from that starting point would come, when the war burns itself out, a world status in which the Central and Eastern European powers and Japan would be united.

"They would be held together by one common passion—to overcome the supremacy of Great Britain. That is, that peace would necessarily lead in ten years to a much greater war than this one. It would be a peace in which the signatures on the peace documents would not be dried before the first preparations were made for the next war, which would be greater by far than this war of today because it would necessarily include the whole of Asia and the whole of North America.

"This is my firm conviction. There is only one possibility of avoiding it; that is, instead of a period of war, and war, and war, a period of lasting peace may come only if Germany and England come to an entire understanding before Russia is obliged to make an independent peace—that is, before next Spring.

"England and Germany can come to an understanding. And we can have that peace before next spring comes—a peace that will be for generations to come. But that good-will cannot be found on the battlefield. They cannot find it themselves; a friend must help. At present there is no other friend strong enough, mighty enough, neutral enough, to do this but the Government of the United States.

"America must bring Germany and England together before Russia breaks down. Then the peace of the world will be secure—not only for us, but for our children and for our children's children."

NO SECRETS IN HIS LETTER.

Muensterberg Says Anything He Writes Is for Public Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, in a letter to Morrison I. Swift, a labor leader, who had written him, answers some of the questions recently asked of him by Professor Hocking of Harvard. Professor Münsterberg's letter in part follows:

"I am at any time ready to declare under oath that no article of mine on war or peace or President Wilson has appeared without my name, with the exception of an article in The Christian Herald two years ago, written anonymously at the request of the editor.

"It has been proposed that I give out the German text of my letter to the Chancellor. The fact is that I do not possess it. I am in the habit of writing my German letters in long hand. I have written hundreds of letters to men in public life of Germany, and have copies of hardly half a dozen of them.

"All the attacks against me are based on the idea that I intended to send to the Chancellor a secret letter. Everybody who corresponds with the European Continent has known since November, 1915, that the letters are censored in England. Since November, 1915, I have not sent a line over the ocean which I did not consider fit for publication in England or America."

POLISH LEGION MUTINIED.

Four Brigades in German Army Imprisoned, Others Transferred.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Berne to the Wireless Press says:

"Germany's Polish Legion has collapsed. After long efforts and coercive pressure, Germany and Austria-Hungary succeeded in enrolling 18,000 Poles. They were divided into six brigades.

"Four brigades mutinied at the beginning of October, and they were disarmed and imprisoned in the Brest-Litovsk barracks.

"The remnants of the legion were sent to the interior of Austria, the troops being considered unreliable."

ONE DIES OF PARALYSIS.

Eight New Cases Reported in City —Two Deaths in Jersey.

Deaths from infantile paralysis still maintained a low record yesterday, only one being reported by the Board of Health. There were eight new cases, as against six the day before. New Jersey reported no deaths and had only two new cases, one in Montclair and one in West Orange.

Thirteen State Normal School girl students, classmates of Miss Grace Opie of Neshanic, who died last Monday from paralysis, were quarantined yesterday by the State Board of Health, and later sent to their homes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday the following contributions for braces for the victims of infantile paralysis: C. W., $60; Arthur Edwin Gutman, $8; Betty Crosby and Francis Allison, $2.50; Marjorie L. Calhoun, $10; Lion, Esther, and Bernard, $1; From Friends, $2; B. Atlas, 2, and Harry Sameth, $5.

THE TIMES also acknowledges receipt of $12.50 from the girls of the Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East Sixty-third Street, for the Sick Children's Transfer Society.

School 21, in Lincoln Park, Yonkers, was ordered closed yesterday, when it was found that Helen Miller, 10 years old, was suffering from infantile paralysis. The girl had been attending school for ten days.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 20.—On the supposition that paralysis was spread here by New York dogs shown at an exhibition here three weeks ago, the health authorities at Westmount have ordered the destruction of the cats and dogs belonging to a family in which the disease has appeared. Two cases of paralysis have developed in Westmount since the dog show.

TWO AIR SQUADRONS FOR ARMY ORDERED

Continued from Page 1.

service to operate in co-operation with the destroyer flotilla of the Atlantic fleet.

Test for Kite Balloons.

Important expriments are to be conducted the coming Winter at Guantanamo and Pensacola with three kite balloons that have just been bought by the navy. Two of the balloons are to be used experimentally by vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet. They can be sent up 1,500 feet, that being the length of the cables to which they will be attached. Suspended from each balloon is a basket for two officers. At the present time the highest elevation for range finding on board ship is in the crow's nest of the basket masts. At this elevation they are able to see only about ten miles at sea.

The kite balloons observers will send military intelligence to their ship over a telephone wire connecting their station with the vessel.

Two of the kite balloons just purchased will be installed on board the new dreadnoughts Oklahoma and Nevada for their first real test under simulated war conditions in the American Navy. A hydrogen-generating outfit is to be installed on each of these dreadnoughts with other facilities for the handling of the kite balloon.

These kite balloons have been bought from the Goodyear Company and cost $4,000 each. They are 81 feet over all, 22 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in heighth. The weight of each is 1,081 pounds.

TWO LOST ON THE ALAUNIA.

Second Steward and a Coal Trimmer the Only Ones Missing.

The Cunard Line's agents received further cable messages yesterday regarding the sinking of the liner Alaunia, saying that all the passengers had been landed at Falmouth on Wednesday morning, and that only two of the crew were missing. The first message from London read: "All passengers landed Wednesday morning."

The next one, which came from the head office in Liverpool, was as follows: "All passengers safe. As far as can be traced, all crew saved except two."

The third message, sent from Liverpool, said: "Missing: Two of crew, Second Steward Frederick Morris, Coal Trimmer White."

Morris had been coming to this port for many years on the Carmania, Lusitania, Aquitania, and Laconia before he went to the Alaunia. The steward had a Belgian sheep dog as a pet on the ship. It was given to him by the crew of the Queen Elizabeth. The dog was called Hoodoo Nelly because she had been on five warships that were sunk before she went to the Queen Elizabeth. Morris was about 45 years old, and had a wife and family in London. He was well liked by passengers who sailed on the Cunard Line and esteemed by his shipmates.

In marine insurance circles yesterday it was believed that the Alaunia had been sunk by a British mine, which had broken adrift near the mouth of the Medway, where the Sheerness and Chatham naval dock yards are situated.

TO ALL READERS OF THE TIMES

On account of the large increase in the cost of paper and of binding materials, the price of The Book of Knowledge, The Children's Encyclopaedia, will be advanced ten per cent. on NOVEMBER 1st, 1916.

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THOMAS A. EDISON GETS LL. D. BY PHONE

President of University of State of N. Y. in Albany Confers Degree on Him in Orange.

INVENTOR IN LABORATORY

Elihu Root Only Other Living LL. D. of the Institution — Mrs. Edison Hears Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred over the telephone at 10:20 o'clock tonight on Thomas A. Edison, by the University of the State of New York. It was the twentieth honorary degree given by the university since 1792, and the second one of Doctor of Laws since 1850, the other recipient being Elihu Root, who received the degree a year ago. The ceremony concluded the fifty-second convocation of the university. The session which led up to it took for its general subject "The Spoken Word," and was in recognition of the great invention of the transmission of electric current by Professor Joseph Henry, and of the achievement of Thomas A. Edison.

Every seat in the auditorium of the State Education Building had been fitted with an individual receiver, and five-minute remarks from Chancellor Sexton at Palmyra, Governor Whitman at Troy, President Benjamin I. Wheeler at Berkeley, Cal., and Theodore N. Vail at New York City were listened to. Then Dr. John H. Finley, President of the university, called up Mr. Edison, who was in his laboratory in Orange, N. J., and conferred the degree in this language:

"On behalf of the University of the State of New York, which is itself endowed with power by the State to express its educational purposes within its own boundaries, I, sitting in a hall nearly 200 miles from you, a hall lighted by the glowing filaments which you invented, employ an instrument which you had a part in perfecting to express to you the congratulations and gratitude of this State for what you have done in making it possible to remember, to reproduce, and to transmit the spoken word, not only between neighbors but between peoples separated by mountains or seas, to turn darkness into light, and to make vibrations reproduce their moving images in places as far from each other as the antipodes.

"On behalf of the university representing this State I have the honor to notify you that the regents have unanimously voted to bestow upon you its highest degree, a degree conferred by universities since mediaeval times, a degree which the greatest universities of today have desired to bestow upon you, a degree of this university which was conferred upon Joseph Henry, but is held by only one living man, a degree which, for the first time in the history of universities is conferred by means of that instrument whose worldwide use you have yourself made possible, the degree of doctor of laws, conferred upon you, not in absentia, but merely in loco remote."

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—When Thomas A. Edison received his degree from the University of the State of New York over the telephone tonight, he heard President Finley's congratulatory remarks while seated in his laboratory surrounded by the visible evidence of his activities. With him and "listening in" were Mrs. Edison, Mrs. John E. Sloane, his daughter; Charles Edison, his son, and William H. Meadowcroft, his assistant.

Every word spoken by President Finley was plainly heard by those gathered in the laboratory. When his LL.D. had been "received," Mr. Edison spoke a few words, thanking the President and the university for the honor that had been conferred upon him. The Edison party also listened to some of the addresses made by other speakers, who addressed the Albany session over the telephone.

DETECTIVE SHOT IN CHASE.

Stranger Fires Volley at Policeman in Pursuit of Fugitive.

The sidewalks and tenement steps in 105th Street between Third and Second Avenues were thronged with women and children early last evening when a youth pursued by two men turned into the street from Third Avenue, darted among the crowds, and ducked into the bicycle store of Angelo and Salvatore Milone at 243 East 105th Street. Immediately he jumped out again, behind him a man flourishing a revolver.

The youth disappeared around the corner into Second Avenue and his new pursuer turned on the others who were close at hand then. He fired a bullet at the foremost, missed, and turned his weapon toward the other. Quickly he fired four shots and three of them hit their target. As the man fell, he with the gun raced for Second Avenue and, like the youth, disappeared around the corner. The wounded man called out that he was Detective Daniel Van Dam of the Fifth Inspection District, and ordered the crowd to follow the fugitive, but none obeyed.

Van Dam was carried into a nearby drug store, where Dr. Simpson was summoned from Reception Hospital. He found that one bullet had entered the detective's right chest, another had landed in his right shoulder, and a third had drilled a hole in the lobe of his left ear. The fourth had passed through his soft hat, cutting some hair from his head, but not penetrating the skin of the scalp. Dr. Simpson sent Van Dam to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and said, although the detective was badly hurt, he probably would recover.

Van Dam said he, with Detective McNulty and Sergeant William Heineman of the Home Defense League, had been escorting a striking conductor from a surface car in Lexington Avenue, where he had created a disturbance, when he heard some one shout "Stop thief!" Just then a youth ran, and Van Dam put after him, followed by Heineman.

They were almost upon the lad when he ran into the bicycle store and was followed out by the men who did the shooting. According to neighbors so the police say, it was Angelo Milone who handled the revolver, and a general alarm for him was sent out last night. The youth, who said he was Louis Marino, was found later. He said he didn't know why he had run, except that he had been frightened by the cries and the appearance of the detectives.

DIES IN FALL FROM TRAIN.

Elevated Motorman Dashed Out of Open Door 35 Feet to the Street.

James Mulligan, a motorman on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, fell off the front platform of an express train last night as it was passing Berkeley Place and Fifth Avenue, plunged from the elevated structure to the street, thirty-five feet below, and was instantly killed.

He was in charge of a two-car Culver express train, and had a green motorman with him, to whom he was giving instruction in operating trains.

The motorman who was driving the train said there was something wrong with the shoe, and Mulligan had opened the front gate and was lying flat on the platform to see what was the matter with it. There is a sharp curve at Berkeley Place, and the train was moving rapidly, which was believed to have caused the man to lose his balance. His head was crushed and his right leg broken.

ASK AID OF THE NATION.

Two Days of Appeal for Syrians and Armenians.

Today and tomorrow have been set aside by proclamation of President Wilson as days upon which the American people are requested to subscribe to the funds for the relief of destitute and starving Armenian and Syrian subjects of the Turkish Empire. In all parts of the United States today and tomorrow Armenians and Syrians will fast and the money that would otherwise be spent for food will be given to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief and other organizations engaged in like work.

A statement issued yesterday by the American Committee says that according to the estimates of Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, about $5,000,000 is needed to meet the immediate necessities of the Armenians alone. At least $1,000,000 is needed for the Syrians. Emphasizing the need for contributions, the statement says:

"There were two million Armenians when the war began. Three-quarters of a million have perished. A quarter of a million are refugees in other countries, especially in Russia. One million remain, who must be fed and clothed and put upon their feet again. And Christian America must do it. Most of the remaining Armenians are utterly destitute, emaciated, starving. Last Spring the word came that they were living upon grass. Now the grass is gone. They feed upon carrion. The children fight upon the dung hills for fallen grains.

"The situation of the Syrians is similar to that of the Armenians. They have not been persecuted so severely. But the destitution of hundreds of thousands of them is equally as great. One hundred thousand have perished in the Lebanon region alone.

"Remittances should be made to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, or to the local Treasurer.

Among the members of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop David H. Greer, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hamilton Holt, John R. Mott, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Henry Morgenthau, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, and the Rev. J. L. Barton.

Adopts Eight-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The International Time Recorder, of which Congressman George W. Fairchild, a Republican candidate for re-election, is the controlling owner, and which is the largest factory of its kind in the United States, announced today that beginning Nov. 1 it would accept the eight-hour schedule with ten-hour pay. The company asserted the announcement was due to the action of the Endicott-Johnson Company, which followed the lead of President Wilson.

WAR TACTICS TRAP 6 ESCAPED CONVICTS

Continued from Page 1.

cumvent them. I am convinced we shall succeed in doing so."

Since Jan. 1 of this year twenty-one convicts have escaped from Sing Sing. Five of them were murderers and a majority of them members of the Welfare League. Here is the list:

Jan. 1—Tony Mareno, larceny. Returned voluntarily.

Jan. 12—Jean Kirscher, burglary. Recaptured Aug. 3.

April 20—Peter Cullen, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Welfare League, burglary. Returned voluntarily.

April 21—John Boris, short termer. Still at large.

May 4—Oreste Shillitani, escaped from the death house. Recaptured and subsequently put to death.

July 11—Joseph Armstrong, burglar. Recaptured.

July 12—Anthony Alloy, burglar. Recaptured.

July 24—Ernest Le Ford, hotel thief. Recaptured.

Aug. 9—James Strang and August Flashy, burglars. At large.

Aug. 16—Frank Grabowsky, murderer. Recaptured.

Aug. 22—Eugene Totterman, murderer. At large.

Sept. 11—Emil Schulz, burglar. At large.

Oct. 1—Edward Kelly and Thomas Winters, burglars. At large.

Sing Sing prison is guarded tonight as it has not been since the days before the coming of Thomas Mott Osborne.

OSBORNE BLAMES CARTER.

Besides, He Says, It Is Comparatively Easy to Escape Sing Sing.

The escape of six convicts from Sing Sing prison on Thursday was a natural sequence to a change in Wardens, according to Thomas Mott Osborne, recently resigned from that place. He discussed the escape yesterday at his quarters at the Hotel Belmont. There was no doubt, he said, that the visit of Supt. of Prisons Carter to Sing Sing on Monday had left the inmates in "a state of suspense" regarding the future administration of the prison, making it more difficult for them to resist the temptation to get away.

The order of Supt. Carter prohibiting the employment of long-term and life prisoners outside the prison walls was also considered by the former Warden to have been one cause leading to the escape of the six men. Mr. Osborne said that Mr. Carter, in his address at the prison, implied that changes would be made in the administration when he said the "workable and practicable phases of the Mutual Welfare League should be continued."

"I spoke to the driver of the truck in which the six escaped, after Supt. Carter had made his address," continued Mr. Osborne. "Curtis, the driver, said to me: 'Well Warden, I suppose this is the last of it.'"

Ex-Warden Osborne said that while he advocated self-administration by the prisoners, he also believed that the guard around the prison should be strengthened. To that end, he added, he was the first to place guards on the prison walls at night.

During the first part of his administration in 1915, Mr. Osborne pointed out, there were only three escapes and one attempted escape, although there was an average of 1,000 prisoners in Sing Sing. In 1916, after the efforts made to have him removed had begun, he said, the number of escapes jumped to twenty, of which six were during the incumbency of Warden Kirchwey, eight in the two months following his [Osborne's] return, and finally Thursday's six.

"This is no worse than the record of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson," said Mr. Osborne. "In the course of a year there have been twenty escapes from that institution. It must be remembered, too, that Sing Sing is the easiest prison in the United States to escape from, owing to its location on the river, and its proximity to the railroad. Why, nearly all the 1,000 convicts could escape from Sing Sing if they tried! Of course a few might be killed by the guards. It is a simple matter to get over the wall. You need only walk through the door of the greenhouse, jump over the wall, and then there is a pathway along the edge of the river."

The former Warden of Sing Sing said he would have dismissed the guard who actually was responsible for the escape of the six men Thursday, and in this connection he said he had never tried to discipline a guard, but that the Ossining politicians undertook to get some consideration for the guard.

"During the administration of Governor Whitman politics in Sing Sing has been the most vicious at any time, as was shown by the attack on me," he went on. "This particular kind of institution should be entirely removed from politics."

Mr. Osborne said if the Mutual Welfare League features were not retained at Sing Sing the authorities might as well go back to the old order of prison administration, and the sooner the better. There was no intermediate method, and it would have to be the honor system or the iron-handed administration.

ECONOMY URGED IN ITALY.

Government Cuts Down Street Lighting and Inquires Into Food Prices.

ROME, Oct. 20.—A Government decree issued today orders all street lights and also lights in stores, hotels, and cafés, dimmed at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. This is another measure in the continuation of the energetic movement to force national economy, the first measure having been the raising of the price of sugar to 25 cents a pound and also prohibiting its sale for the manufacture of candies or other sweets.

The Government is also making a campaign against speculators in foodstuffs and wearing apparel. A semi-official warning has been published, saying that peace is yet distant and that any merchant making a big profit from his goods at the present moment is a traitor to his country.

Men's women's, and children's shoes are selling at from $6 to $9 per pair, and woolen and other articles have doubled in price. Foods produced in Italy, of which the exportation is prohibited, are in the hands of speculators. Eggs have disappeared from the markets.

50 YEARS A SCHOOL TEACHER

Old Pupils Honor Wilbur Watts, Supervisor of Burlington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Wilbur Watts, Supervising Principal of the schools of this city, was the guest tonight at a dinner to celebrate his fifty years of service, given by the "old boys" he has taught during the half century. More than 300 attended the reception and dinner, which was served in the Baptist Social Hall.

The municipality of Burlington presented Mr. Watts an engrossed set of resolutions, and the "old boys" gave him a gold watch, which was presented by W. E. Schermerhorn of this city. Among those who spoke at the dinner were H. S. Prickett of Philadelphia, George E. Armstrong of Chicago, Charles J. Webb of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. Edward Shaw of Perth Amboy, N. J.; Alonzo Fraser of Cleveland, Ohio; George G. Dunn of Burlington, Stuart D. Lanaing of Watertown, N. Y., and Robert Frothingham of New York.

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Selected skins, perfectly matched. Very wide sweep of skirt; long and full shawl collar. Lining all wool, with Venetian yoke and sleeves.....**$90.00**
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Dickens	cloth	15	7.50	Poe	¾ lea	10	10.00
Dumas		15	7.50	Reade		12	6.50
Eliot	cloth	12	6.75	Ruskin		13	6.00
Eliot	cloth	10	12.50	Stevenson	¾ lea	10	8.50
Emerson	½ calf	5	5.00	Schiller	cloth	5	5.25
Fielding	¾ lea	6	6.00	Shakespeare	½ calf	10	10.00
Flaubert	cloth	10	5.95	Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
Guizot's France	¾ lea	8	8.50	Shakespeare	½ lea	40	12.50
Hawthorne	½ calf		10.00	Voltaire	cloth	22	12.75
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A Christmas fantasy in which Jesus becomes again a determining influence in the crises of human lives. The reader is given glimpses of touching little pictures ranging from the lighted ball-rooms of society to the hopeless poverty of the slums, and of the need which in their several ways the children of men have for aid and solace from the Saviour of mankind.

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DOUBT TROOPS' RIGHT TO VOTE ON BORDER

Lawyers Familiar with New York Election Law Predict Contests in Close Cases.

'STATE OF WAR' QUESTIONED

Ex-Judge Robert L. Luce Asserts That the Spanish-American Struggle Is No Precedent.

The prevailing opinion among lawyers most familiar with the Election law, who read in yesterday's morning papers that ballots soon were to be sent to the New York National Guardsmen at the Mexican border, was that the militiamen from this State legally had no right to cast their votes in the coming election. It was predicted that contests would result wherever it was apparent that the votes cast by the soldiers should have been sufficient to influence results.

"I know of no one who is going to question the right of the men at the border to vote," said Robert L. Luce, ex-Judge of the City Court, who has written extensively on legal subjects. "They are not there of their own volition, and if they had refused to go to the border they could have been court-martialed. The right of the franchise is too great to take from a citizen. It is the greatest gift conferred on man. It is his badge of freedom. It makes him a sovereign.

"Nevertheless Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution of the State of New York makes it clear that only in time of war has the soldier who is absent from his home the right to cast his vote. In the present case it is simply a matter of interpretation of a state of war. International law says a state of war exists when there has been a formal declaration of hostilities or actual hostilities have begun. In the Russo-Japanese war Japan began the bombardment of Russian forts before declaring war. At present we have had no formal declaration of war and there have been no actual hostilities between this and any other Government."

Ex-Judge Luce pointed out that there was no precedent for the present situation in the fact that soldiers were permitted to vote during the Spanish-American war, because war had been declared and this country was actually engaged in hostilities with Spain in 1898.

John Godfrey Saxe, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and is author of "Saxe's Manual of Elections," had this to say:

"At this time I decline to express any opinion as to the right of the soldiers to vote on the border. The Attorney General has ruled that they may vote. The Secretary of State is sending out the ballots. Any question as to their right to vote will have to be determined after election in such cases where particular votes will be sufficient in number to affect the result.

"As to the question whether soldiers who are ordered back and arrive after registration should be permitted to register and vote in New York, I feel that these soldiers should be allowed to exercise their franchise, if there is any possibility of their doing so under the Constitution and Election Law. And I am of the opinion that Section 3 of Article II of the New York Constitution, providing that 'for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States,' is sufficient Constitutional guarantee to authorize the courts to direct the correction of the registry lists so as to include the names of soldiers returning between the last day of registration and the second Saturday before election, the day on which corrections are made."

VANDERBILT DEATH SUIT.

Alfred G.'s Executors Seek $150,000 Insurance on Accident Policy.

A suit on an accident insurance policy to recover $150,000 for the death of Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Travelers Insurance Company. Roy C. Gasser, the attorney who brought the suit in behalf of the Vanderbilt executors, said the case would be carried to the highest court if necessary to determine the rights of holders of policies against which war riders were issued by the insurance company.

The complaint said Mr. Vanderbilt took out the policy in 1903 for $50,000, and under its terms the amount due in case of the death of the policyholder through external means while on a common carrier was increased until the amount payable at the time of Mr. Vanderbilt's death had become $150,000. He paid eleven premiums. When the executors demanded payment of the policy, however, the insurance company declined on account of the war rider, which relieved the company if the policyholder entered the war zone.

The contention of the attorney for the Vanderbilt estate is that the Lusitania travelers were not a war risk because the usual rules of international law would have prevented the Lusitania from being sunk unless the passengers were saved.

Nash Collection on Sale.

At the sale of the Thomas Nash collection at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, an Aubusson drawing room suite, in Bucher design, went to Mrs. James Keller for $765; Edwin Robinson paid $475 for a silver tea set, and a pair of Italian chairs went to R. Griffiths for $100. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

William M. Chase Improved.

William M. Chase, the noted artist, who has been seriously ill for several months at his home, 234 East Fifteenth Street, and confined to his bed for the greater part of the time, was said yesterday to have improved, although he was not yet convalescent.

HIRSCH LIBRARY, $4,797.

Total for Last Day at Anderson Galleries Is $1,637.70.

The sale of the library of Dr. William Hirsch was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Gabriel Wels paid $71 for Catalogue No. 319, the "History of India," by Romesh C. Dutt and others, edition limited to twenty-six lettered sets, printed on Japan paper.

A Japanese scroll manuscript, "The War of Suns," with six large hand-colored illustrations, No. 329, went to Walter M. Hill of Chicago for $82.50. Max Klinger's "Rettungen Ovidischer Opfer," with thirteen etchings by the author, No. 542, was bought by H. E. Stoehr for $137.50. James F. Drake paid $60 for No. 452, "Officium Mortuarum," manuscript on vellum, 167 leaves, with two large miniatures, a good specimen of Flemish writing and art of the sixteenth century.

Frederick W. Morris gave $40 for No. 458, "Historiae Adversus Paganos," by Paul Orosius, published in Venice in 1483. Dr. Joseph Martini paid $180 for No. 483, "Historia Naturalis," by Pliny, Venice, Aldus, 1536-40, from the Robert Hoe library.

The total for the day was $1,647.70 and the grand total $4,797.25.

DENY POLICE CAR FIGURES.

Fitzgerald Says Service Is Worse Than Reported.

William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who is managing the street car strike, said yesterday that figures obtained by him showed that the car service of the city was even further from normal than represented in the report of the Citizens' Committee based upon police figures which was published yesterday.

"The police figures are too high," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "The police obtain the number of cars leaving each barn, but the companies send out cars on single runs, returning them to the barns and sending others out with the same crews. The police do not deduct from their totals the number of cars returning after these single runs, I am informed.

"As a matter of fact, between 40 and 45 per cent. of green cars are operating, about 30 per cent. of the red, and 20 per cent. of the blue. In the Bronx only 60 or 62 cars out of a normal 350 are running. There the cars are often ten minutes apart in rush hours. There is an eight-minute headway on busy 125th Street."

Employes of the Third Avenue Railway Company on strike yesterday lost their interest in the company's group insurance policy in accordance with a warning recently issued by F. W. Whitridge, President of the company. Mr. Whitridge then announced that those who did not return to work by Oct. 20 would lost their insurance rights, and, according to reports, only a few of the strikers affected went back to work in time to protect their interests.

SHOT ON REFUSAL TO STRIKE

Brooklyn Barber Dying in Hospital —Police Seek Assailant.

Bruna Barbaro, 38 years old, a barber of 111 Union Street, Brooklyn, who has steadfastly refused to go out on strike, was mortally wounded last night. The police say that Antonio Pensabene, 25 years old, of 220 Henry Street, one of the striking barbers, was his assailant.

According to the police, Pensabene met Barbaro in front of 97 President Street, and tried to convince him that he should join the strikers. Barbaro refused and an argument ensued during which Pensabene threatened to kill him unless he struck. Barbaro still refused and the striker drew a revolver and shot him through the abdomen. Pensabene then fled and late last night the detectives of the Sixth Branch Bureau were still looking for him. Barbaro was taken to the Long Island County Hospital, where it was said that he would die.

The Brooklyn barbers have been on strike since last August, when their strike was called in Manhattan.

COLONEL'S AID WINS APPEAL

Conviction of John McGrath for Assault Is Reversed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision reversing the conviction of John McGrath, former secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, and his cousin, William Powers, who were tried in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lighte, Jr., in the back room of a café at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue on the evening of June 11, 1915. After their conviction the two men were sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Lawyer Robert H. Elder obtained a writ of reasonable doubt pending the appeal.

The Appellate Division decided that the Justices of Special Sessions erred in refusing to permit counsel for the defendants to present evidence of an alleged attempted assault upon Powers by Lighte and some friends while McGrath and Powers were awaiting trial. The higher court ruled that the defendants should have had an opportunity to show whether Lighte and his wife showed extreme animus, and might for that reason be prompted to exaggerate their stories.

McGrath made no mention of the fact that he was secretary to Colonel Roosevelt until after he was sentenced.

Scene today in Greenwich Village New York City

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This is an original recasting of history on a purely scientific basis. The chain of historical events in it is explained by the theory of racial influence primarily, not national influence. It takes its suggestion from Weissmann's theory of the permanence of physical characters and has a very strong contemporary bearing in that it gives new significance to the "Melting Pot" of America and to the effects upon race preponderance caused by the European war.

$2.00 *net.*

General Joffre and His Battles
By Raymond Recouly (Captain "X")

The author of this volume is on the staff of a great French general: he reveals the personality of Joffre and his great plan for the Battle of the Marne; describes the right and left hands of Joffre—de Castelnau and Foch; the great Champagne Drive, and what is known as "the battle in the forest," in Argonne, and Verdun.

$1.25 *net.*

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By Edith Wharton

This volume includes "Xingu," "The Long Run," "The Triumph of Night," "Kerfol," "Coming Home," "Other Times, Other Manners," "The Choice," and "Bunner Sisters." The title-story is a humorous one, satirizing a community of literary and artistic souls.

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By Lawrence Perry (Fair Play)

In "The Fullback," the first of his "Fair Play Series," Mr. Lawrence Perry, well known under his name of "Fair Play" as the *Evening Post's* writer on athletic sports, has written a spirited and absorbing story of the beginning of a boy athlete's career.

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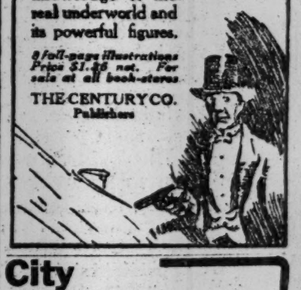

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BAYONNE STRIKERS ARE NOW ALL BACK

Foreigners Follow the Lead of Americans in All Plants of the Oil Company.

NO ADVANCE IN WAGES

Employers Will Investigate Any Complaints of Grievances Except That of Pay.

The Standard Oil strike at Bayonne ended yesterday, when the foreigners went back to work, following the Americans, who returned on Thursday. The Standard, Eagle, and Tidewater oil plants and the General Chemical Company's factory ran under normal conditions yesterday.

The Federal mediators, John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, yesterday denied published reports that the Standard Oil Company had promised a raise in wages.

Sustaining this contention of the mediators, the company, according to an advertisement published in THE TIMES today, does not "at this time contemplate any advance in wages." The advertisement, which purports to set forth the real facts of the recent strike, says the strike originated with thirty-six men press cleaners, performing "a high form of common labor" for $3.20 per eight-hour day, who induced others to join them and then, through a committee, made demands for increased pay on the company. This committee, though assuming to represent all employes, actually represented, according to the statement, "only a portion of the men in four of the sixteen departments of the plant."

Nevertheless the company agreed to investigate any grievances the committee might represent, except the question of wages, which the company feels were then, and now remain, adequate under the conditions and in accord with "its policy to pay full wages in every branch of its business."

But the strike commencing, notwithstanding, the company closed its plant and calls attention to the fact that "none of the rioting or violence took place upon the property of the company or between the company's watchmen and strikers." This statement closes the advertisement:

"The policy of the company is to keep in the front rank as to both wages and labor conditions. We are giving constant consideration to both these subjects, and after very careful investigation and full consideration feel that both our wages and working conditions compare favorably with those prevailing in the country at large."

The statement was signed by F. W. Weller, Vice President.

EXPOSES GASOLINE "STILL."

Wealthy Chicagoan Finds Shoupe's "Discovery" a Fake.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Harrison G. Shoupe's alleged discovery of a process of making gasoline out of water and oatmeal was exploded, and the "discoverer" exposed here today by Charles O. Coey, a wealthy Chicagoan. Coey came to Sandusky accompanied by L. O. Bartsch of Chicago, a chemist, to take over Shoupe's process, having signed a contract in Chicago last Wednesday to pay Shoupe $10,000 and $500 a month as long as he lived, if the process worked.

"Soon after we arrived this morning," said Coey, "Shoupe, whom I saw for the first time last Wednesday when he called on me at my office, began acting suspiciously. It was with apparent reluctance that he took us to his laboratory in a dilapidated building in the outskirts of the city, and when he did finally take us there all that was to be seen were two iron pipes running up out of the ground, with a steam gauge at the top of one and a water gauge at the top of the other.

"Shoupe told us that these pipes led from an underground tank of 60,000-gallon capacity that was full of water gasoline. I gave one of the pipes a pull and up it came. Attached to it was a gallon can that had been buried three or four inches under the ground. Shoupe admitted when told that he was an imposter that he had nothing to sell." The Chicagoan said he entertained Shoupe in Chicago and paid his fare back to Sandusky.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—Charles A. Coey is one of the pioneer automobilemen of Chicago. He entered the business in 1900 and later became President of an airship organization known as the Chicago Aeronautique Club. As an automobile driver he won in 1907 the Chicago automobile endurance test. Later he turned his attention to flying and became President of a concern which manufactured the Coey flier.

DOWLING CAN'T HOLD OVER.

Court of Appeals Decides Successor Must Be Eelected for Year.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday that a successor to Frank L. Dowling, as President of the Board of Aldermen, must be chosen at the election this year to serve for one year. The question was raised by Joseph S. Schwab, who contended that Dowling, the Vice Chairman of the board, who became President after George McAneny resigned in January, 1916, was entitled to the office for another year. The decision was based on the rulings of the court below, which refused to issue a writ of mandamus to prohibit the election in November. Mr. Dowling did not appear surprised when he learned of the decision. He said:

"There never was any doubt in the minds of the appellants that the decision would be against them. In fact, so certain were we that the decision would compel me to run at the coming election that we have gone ahead with all the necessary details. I feel very certain that I will be elected."

Mr. Dowling's opponent for President of the Aldermanic Board is Henry H. Curran, who is the Republican, Progressive and American Party fusion candidate for the office. He said:

"I am glad the decision has come at last. This lifts the lid from my campaign and now we can go ahead. In addition to the full vote of the parties which have neminated me, I expect to receive thousands of votes from Democrats who believe in nonpartisanship in city government and have no desire to install Tammany Hall in the Mayor's office and the Board of Estimate."

MINE RESCUER IS KILLED.

Government Expert Asphyxiated While Directing Work at Explosion.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 20.—L. M. Jones, a mining engineer, sent to Barrackville, near here, yesterday, in charge of a crew from the Pittsburgh Station of the Bureau of Mines, to rescue the entombed men at the Jamison Mine, was asphyxiated in the workings early today.

Jones, with seven other men, had reached the bottom of the shaft when he was overcome. His companions, advancing to the rescue, felt the force of the gas, and one by one dropped in their tracks. When they did not return to the surface another party entered the mine and brought them out. All quickly recovered except Jones, who had apparently died in the mine.

The work of exploring the mine continued during the day, and the body of Matthew Allison, the chief electrician, who was at work in the mine when the explosion occurred, was brought out. Three other bodies were recovered, among them Allison's assistant, A. W. Vance. These men, the rescue party said, had evidently been killed by gas, as their bodies bore no mark of the explosion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Lewis M. Jones, who was killed while engaged in rescue work at the Barrackville mine, is the fourth Government expert to lose his life in an attempt to save entombed miners. Director Manning of the bureau said today that Jones's death was a great loss, as he was regarded as one of the most able men in directing rescue work.

"Mr. Jones had been an important factor in the development of rescue work," said Director Manning. "He died a martyr to the cause, like three other rescuers of the bureau have died. Under the Chief Mining Engineer of the bureau, Mr. Jones had charge of the experimental mine of the bureau at Bruceton, Penn., and in this capacity developed many safeguards that are not only saving life in the coal mines today but will be instrumental in saving thousands of lives in the future. The fact that the death rate among the miners last year was the lowest in the last sixteen years emphasizes the worth of Mr. Jones's efforts."

BURGLARS FOUND A HOME.

Broke Into Mrs. Holliday's House and Lived There During Her Absence.

When Mrs. Susie Holliday, a widow, living at 45 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, returned with her son, Edgar P. Holliday, late last night to her home from a three months' visit to the country, she discovered that her house had been broken into and clothing and jewelry stolen during her absence. The burglars had entered the house by forcing the cover off the cellar grating and breaking in the basement door leading to the upper part of the house. The water had been left running and men's socks and women's stockings, which did not belong to the family, were left in the tub.

Detectives said the robbery was the work of amateurs, who had lived in the house and slept on couches. They had evidently gone out at night and remained in the house in the day.

A jewel box in Mrs. Holliday's bedroom on the second floor had been rifled and some rings and stones, which had been n the family for nnety years, were gone.

BOSTON LOAN FOR DUBLIN.

Other Municipalities Expected to Raise Money Here.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The Housing Commission of the Corporation of Dublin today decided to recommend the acceptance of a loan of $2,000,000 at 5 per cent. offered by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The morning newspapers today give prominence to the American loan to Dublin, which is the first British municipal loan to be raised in the United States. It is expected to be the forerunner of others, however, owing to restrictions imposed on large loans in this country during the war.

The Dublin loan is to issue at 95 in dollar currency, being a sinking fund loan for ten years. If it is preferred the loan may be of longer duration at the same rate of interest, with the privilege of redemption at 101 after five years.

MRS. A. S. HAWKS STRICKEN.

Famous Hymn Writer Is a Contemporary of Fanny Crosby.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, the famous hymn writer, and the author of "I Need Thee Every Hour," which has been translated into many tongues and sung all over the world, is critically ill at her home in this city. She became ill three weeks ago from ailments incident to old age.

Mrs. Hawks is a contemporary of Fanny Crosby and Alice Holmes, whose hymns have formed a part of Evangelical services the country over. Besides "I Need Thee Every Hour," she composed "The Cross of Jesus," "Good Night," and "Why Weepest Thou." She was born in Hoosic, N. Y., on May 23, 1835.

AMERICANS BATTLE WITH MEXICAN BAND

Continued from Page 1.

physical disability. No nomination has been made for the vacancy left by the promotion of Major Reed.

It was expected that the new Lieutenant Colonel was to be made second in command of the regiment. When as a Lieutenant in Troop C of Squadron A, he had taken the examination to be Major. Although he joined his new battalion only two weeks ago, Major Reed so pleased Colonel Haskell with the work of reorganization that the nomination was made almost immediately. As cavalry instructor for the New York National Guard units Colonel Haskell observed the work of Lieutenant Reed, who was rated one of the best cavalry officers in the division, and when the change in the command of the Sixty-ninth was made the younger officer was transferred to the infantry.

Colonel Reed had served eleven years in Troop C. His father, Latham G. Reed, was the first Captain of the unit. The new officer is a member of the brokerage firm of McClure, Jones & Reed. His partner, Captain Walter C. McClure of the First Field Artillery, also is serving on the border.

A march that broke all divisional records for hikes on the border was finished late last night by the First Battalion of the Sixty-ninth, commanded by Lieut. Col. Reed. After completing the field firing practice at La Gloria, Colonel Reed telephoned to Major Gen. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, and Colonel Haskell for permission to bring his companies the twenty-four miles into the McAllen camp in a single march, or to combine the required marches of two days into a single hike.

Although the roads were not in the best condition the battalion then hiked the distance in about eight hours' marching time, not dropping a man on the way. The Third Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Captain Henry S. Hildreth, also came in from the rifle range in a single march on Wednesday, but it took about nine hours for the hike. The First Battalion of the Seventh Regiment and Company C of the Twenty-second Engineers have also come in from La Gloria in a single march.

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AMERICAN PIANIST IN OPENING RECITAL

John Powell Plays Selections From Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

INTERESTS LARGE AUDIENCE

Pianist Has a Distinct Musical Individuality, with a Style All His Own.

John Powell, the American pianist, who has been heard in New York for several seasons, gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon that interested and engrossed an audience of considerable numbers. It was announced as the first of a series of four.

Mr. Powell has made himself felt as an artist of a strongly marked personality, a distinct musical individuality, with a style and a point of view that are truly his own, poetic and often introspective. He has a peculiarly warm tone and a feeling for variety and color in its production that give a seductive lambent glow to his playing.

His program yesterday was made up of Liszt's arrangement of Bach's A minor organ prelude and fugue, Beethoven's Appassionata sonata, Brahms's Intermezzo in A flat and Rhapsodie in E flat, and the variations and fugue and theme by Handel. It may be said that his performance of all these illustrated the characteristic beauties and also some of the characteristic defects of his playing. The music of Bach and Beethoven he played in a manner often intimate; he dwelt upon the poetic aspects of it, and especially of the sonata, which he delivered as a personal disclosure of something finely and truly felt, rather than as a grandiose proclamation. Some may have thought the tempo of the first movement singularly deliberate. There were great beauty and fullness of sentiment in many of the variations by Brahms, and the fugue was presented as a really artistic expression growing out of the preceding pages, not as an elaborate exhibition of contrapuntal tours de force, violently applied to modern musical ideas.

But Mr. Powell is too fond of the tempo rubato, which in his hands is of universal application. The prelude to Bach's fugue suffered from it, and it may be said that the hurrying of the tempo in the fugue itself before the cadenza lessened rather than enforced the effect of climax. Brahms's intermezzo was seriously disturbed by this same overplus of effect, and so were some of the variations. Spiritually allied herewith is the dissection of full chords by an "arpeggio" style of performance, which is likewise of frequent application in his performance. The result of both together is a disturbance of the underlying rhythm of the music, and they cause the effect of sentiment sometimes to brush unpleasantly near to sentimentality. These are some of the things that give pause to the admirers of this extremely talented young American's performances. In many respects of such truly musical beauty, Mr. Powell may well take counsel with himself as to whether these idiosyncrasies of his style are not growing into mannerisms, whether they do not damage rather than heighten the effect he aspires to, whether in attempting to give more in sentiment, in depth and warmth of feeling, he is not really giving less.

OPPOSES ALLAN "CONCERT."

Sabbath Society Objects to Dancer's Appearance on Sunday.

The Sabbath Society, which has for its purpose the enforcement of the Sunday closing laws, has objected to the appearance of Maud Allan, the dancer, at a "concert" announced by her for the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorrow night.

The law forbids any kind of dancing on the stage on Sundays, and a threat of police interference, with possible revocation of the theatre's license, has been made by the society in the event of Miss Allan's appearance. The dancer had planned to give interpretations of a number of sacred compositions, and the program was also to have included selections played by the dancer's symphony orchestra.

Martha Phillips's Recital.

Martha Phillips, a Swedish soprano, though at present a resident of New York, gave a song recital in Acolian Hall last evening, in which she had little or no occasion to employ the "coloratura" which she was credited by the program with possessing. The most interesting songs on her list were those by Grieg, Hannikainen, and Sjogren, which she sang in Norwegian, Finnish, and Swedish, and the Scandinavian folksongs at the end, in their native tongue. In the beginning there were Italian patriotic airs by Pergolesi and Gluck, and Haydn's "Mermaid's Song" in English; later songs by the American La Forge and several French composers. Miss Phillips's voice is a light soprano, unfortunately not wholly under her control, through the development of the necessary technical resources, one result of which is a frequent deviation from the pitch downward. Mr. Epstein's accompaniments were charmingly played.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Skin-Trouble

Don't worry any more about that skin-trouble. Just get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap at any drug store. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. For trial free, write to Dept. 9-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

LOST HER REASON ON TRIP.

Court Appoints Commission to Examine Miss Willie Inman.

Through the appointment yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton of a commission to inquire into the sanity of Miss Willie L. Inman of 57 East Sixty-seventh Street, daughter of the late William H. Inman, who left her a fortune, it was disclosed that Miss Inman became mentally unbalanced suddenly on June 28 last while traveling through Nova Scotia. She was taken in custody by the Halifax police and committed to the Nova Scotia Hospital as insane. Miss Inman, who is about 50 years old, was traveling alone, and news of her plight was communicated to the office of Mayor Mitchel.

Justice Pendleton appointed ex-Justice Edward E. McCall, Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, and Talbot Olyphant to hear the testimony concerning Miss Inman's condition before a Sheriff's jury, on the application of Miss Inman's secretary, Miss Dorothy Elflein, who said that the alleged incompetent was taken to the Rivercrest Sanitarium on her arrival from Halifax after an examination by local alienists convinced them that Miss Inman had lost her reason.

Miss Inman has two sisters, Mrs. Marguerite Davis of Loudon County, Va., and Mrs. Jennie Inman Payne of Paris. In addition to her residence at 57 East Sixty-seventh Street she owns the property from 213 to 239 West Twenty-second Street, and other valuable holdings. She also has a large income from a trust fund established by her father. The petition asks that Mrs. Davis be appointed to take care of her sister's property. Attorney John E. Taylor advised against notifying Mrs. Payne of the proceedings, because he said he had been informed by her husband that she is in a precarious condition at her home in Paris, and that the shock of learning of her sister's mental condition might prove serious.

YALE CELEBRATES TODAY.

8,000 Persons to Take Part in Anniversary Pageant.

The 200th anniversary of the coming of Yale College to New Haven will be celebrated with exercises in that city today that will reach their climax in a great pageant in the Yale Bowl this afternoon. Eight thousand persons, recruited from the university, the city schools, and residents of New Haven will take part in the spectacle, which will review the history of the institution from the day it was founded by Elihu Yale. A chorus of 500 and an orchestra of sixty, under the direction of David Stanley Smith, will play a special musical score.

It is expected that the Bowl's 62,000 seats will be filled. Yale alumni have come from distant points to witness the spectacle, and special trains will be run from New York. Arrangements have been made for the parking of 6,000 automobiles, and special traffic rules have been adopted for the day. Automobiles from New York will follow the Milford Turnpike to Forest Avenue, then turn to the left over Forest Avenue to Derby Road, over Derby Road to Central Avenue, and to the left over Central Avenue to the parking field. No automobiles will be allowed on Derby Road between Central Avenue and the bridge.

To Show American Ambulance Work

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and A. Piatt Andrews have issued invitations for a special exhibition of the motion pictures showing the work of the American Ambulance Field Service in France next Tuesday afternoon in the offices of the Triangle Film Corporation. The exhibition has been arranged for Stephen Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin, and other distinguished Frenchmen. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Andrews will address the audience.

To Dance "Papillons" on Monday.

The first performance in America of "Papillons," a ballet arranged to music by Schumann, which was to have been danced by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Manhattan Opera House last night, was postponed until next Monday evening, owing to the slight indisposition of Lydia Lopokova, who dances the principal woman's rôle. The ballets on the bill last night were "Sadko," "Le Spectre de la Rose," the dances from "Prince Igor" and "Cleopatre."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Haru Onuki, the Japanese prima donna appearing in the Hippodrome show, will go to Washington after tonight's performance at the request of the Japanese Embassy to sing at a concert there tomorrow night. The concert will be given by Sousa and his band at the National Theatre.

Richard Bennett arrived yesterday from Los Angeles, where he has been since last Spring posing for motion pictures. He at once began rehearsals in a new play by Harold Brighouse, entitled "Zack," in which he will be starred by John D. Williams. Mr. Bennett says he will never again act for the movies.

John Hunter Booth's play, in which Richard Walton Tully will star Guy Bates Post, has been named "The Masqueerader." It is based upon Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel of that title.

The first performance of "Die tolle Dolly," announced for tonight at the Yorkville Theatre, has been postponed to Monday night. The delay was said to be the result of a slight accident that befell Mizi Gizi during rehearsal yesterday.

Lydia Ferguson, a pupil of Yvett Guilbert, will appear in chansons en costume, including eighteenth century and peasant songs, tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

"When Two Love" is the new title given the musical play formerly called "Lieutenant Gus." In preparation by the Shuberts, these managers also have a new Lehar operetta called "The Star Gazer" in rehearsal.

Germaine Clerget, wife of Paul Clerget, who is appearing in "Pierrot the Prodigal" at the Booth, will make her American debut shortly in vaudeville in a sketch written especially for her. Mme. Clerget is well known as a light opera prima donna in Europe, but a contract with the Chappelle, the London music publishers, prevents her appearance here in operetta.

Catheryn Howe Palmer has been added to the cast of "The Century Girl."

Edward J. Tate, a theatrical manager of Sydney, Australia, has contracted with Gest & Comstock to take their company appearing in "Experience" in Philadelphia to Australia next June.

Fay Bainter will be a guest at the first regular meeting of the season of the Theatre Club at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday afternoon, and the following afternoon the club members will see Miss Bainter's performance in "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton.

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2 Times More At This Theatre. MOVES OCT. 23 TO THE BELASCO THEATRE
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OTIS SKINNER
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CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20 Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES.
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BEG. THURS. EVE., OCT. 26. Seats Now. JOHN DREW in "MAJOR PENDENNIS"

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1916.

"HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR."

Observing with disquiet that many voters are affected by the slogan "He kept us out of war," Republican stump speakers and newspapers are devoting a great deal of ingenuity and labor to combating it. It is lost labor, lost time, for they are not going about it in the right way, and their arguments will not change a vote. They argue that he didn't keep us out of war, and build up nice little edifices of toy blocks to prove that he got us into lots of wars; and it is really painful to see the amount of time they spend in demonstrating that our intervention in Haiti, or Santo Domingo, or Ruritania, or Lilliput, or King Solomon's Mines, was technically just as much a war as any NAPOLEON ever waged.

We will not argue against this amusing idea, which would have included GRANT'S Administration among those disfigured by war because of his punishment of Korea, or CLEVELAND'S because he landed troops on the Isthmus of Panama. We merely consider the argument from the standpoint of utility—and of economy, with white paper at its present cost—and ask what good it does, what wavering vote it steadies, what hostile vote it captures. "He kept us out of war," like so many other slogans, is a condensation. It comprises a certain sentiment, a certain idea, that affects the decision of many voters. It is powerful not because of its phraseology, but because of the unconquerable fact behind it.

The voters who are affected by this argument have seen fifteen nations involved, most of them through no fault of their own, in a bloody war. They have seen lives lost, property ruined, privations suffered, on a greater scale than the world had ever known, and they have seen existence become harder, not only for the men who are fighting, but for all the inhabitants of the stricken countries. They have seen nation after nation drawn in, until the roll of the original combatants has been doubled. They have seen certain nations, such as Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, and the United States, remaining as yet untouched by this disaster, although at times drawn close to the maelstrom. They are glad of this, and if they can find the person or persons who have guided affairs to bring about this result, so far as concerns the United States, they will feel grateful to him or them and be disposed to continue them in the management of these affairs. The Democratic leaders, holding that this has been brought about by one person, and that that person is President WILSON, seek to direct attention to that fact, if it is a fact, and thus to incline voters favorably to his candidacy. Since a short and epigrammatic phrase is an effective way of conveying the idea, they have hit on the phrase, "He kept us out of war." Not the phrase, but the argument, or, if you prefer, the feeling back of it is proving tremendously effective with the voters.

If our Republican friends can find some way of overcoming this feeling, or of demonstrating that President WILSON is not the person to whom the credit is due, they will be making real headway. But to meet it by constructing elaborate little arguments about our terrible wars with Tierra del Fuego and Atlantis is a profitless mental exercise, nothing more.

PEACE WITH PROFIT.

There is a new scale of prices for consumers of milk to pay. Pay, pay, pay is the word for consumers when peace is arranged between rival combinations at their expense. No longer ago than Wednesday it was announced that the combined producers of milk and the combined distributers had withdrawn the allegations of each that the others were conspirators in restraint of trade. State Foods Commissioner DILLON promises that milk will be cheaper some day. That day he will be thought to have met the expectations of his appointment. At present all that appears is that prices are higher, and that nobody is likely to know the merits of the charge that consumers were exploited by the trust which he assailed.

Instead of one trust fighting another, there is a combination of two trusts. Nobody is dissolved or restrained, nobody goes to jail. It is interesting to note how the trusts protect their profits without asserting that they are requiring consumers to pay the costs of certifying and pasteurizing milk. Consumers will be asked to pay for the bottles which they have regarded themselves privileged to break or to keep for their own uses. The trust will collect for the bottles as well as for the milk.

There might have been a different result if the procedure had been by indictment, as in Massachusetts, where the potato producers were convicted during our Foods Commissioner's fight. Perhaps the Attorney General may take up the New York fight where the Foods Commissioner leaves it. Perhaps something is to be hoped from the Senatorial investigation. As the matter stands, only the trusts are happy.

ENOUGH AS GOOD AS A FEAST.

In accordance with Article XIV. of the Constitution, "the question, 'Shall "' there be a convention to revise the "' Constitution and amend the same?'" is to be decided by the electors of the State "at the general election to be held in the year 1916." There can be no shadow of a shade of a doubt what the decision will be. Last year New York had a Constitutional Convention. It was a body of unusual ability, fairer, far less partisan, than its predecessor. Its deliberations were thorough. It made a Constitution which promised to give the State a better, more responsible, and cheaper State Government. That proposed Constitution, admirable as it was in many respects, voters of all sorts and conditions smote mightily at the polls. It was beaten memorably, hopelessly, incredibly. It was an excellent Constitution, and its rejection was caused, probably, less by an attentive weighing of its merits and its faults than by a strong and not uncreditable popular impatience with the perpetual weary business of Constitution tinkering. There has been a reaction from the fanatical tendency to make State Constitutions omnium-gatherums, a mishmash and mingle-mangle, as HUGH LATIMER and Mayor GAYNOR would say, of the organic and the statutory, a collection of new nostrums in government. The modern Constitution makers usually try to do too much. The Oklahoma fashion in Constitutions has now ceased to be popular. The electors in too many States are called upon to vote on constitutional amendments which they imperfectly apprehend and in which they take a faint interest. The chances are usually against the ratification of amendments. If desirable amendments or revised Constitutions are voted down, the popular conservatism which their defeat signifies is more valuable than their adoption would be.

Amendments will continue to be submitted to the people by the Legislature. There is no danger that the voters will not be treated to at least as many as they can digest. Submitted one at a time, the most important proposed changes in the Constitution can be studied and understood. The mere length of a Constitution offered in the lump is fatal to it. And some of the most fruitful proposals of the late Constitutional Convention, such as the reorganization of the departments of the State Government and budgetary reform, can be made law and fact by the Legislature, if it has the will.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTEST.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon has published a forcible and convincing reply to the Republican leaders who rashly condemn the Administration for failure to meet the national demand for military preparedness. If the Republican Administrations between 1898 and 1912 had profited by the lessons of the Spanish-American war, the Wilson Administration would not have been compelled to consider the problems of defense. If previous Republican Administrations had not neglected the development of the army, thousands of untrained young men would not have died of fever in the detention and mobilization camps. Under President WILSON'S guidance a reasonable beginning has been made in the extension of the national defenses. So far as it concerns the navy the legislation has been satisfactory. Our sea defenses will be adequate for our needs. Great improvements are under way in our coast defenses. Military aviation has at last been taken up intelligently and air machines of all the approved types are now being constructed.

The failure of Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S admirable Army bill was deplorable. But, defective as the substitute that was accepted is now admitted to be, it still provides for a substantial increase in the regular army and an effective reorganization. We have a Council of National Defense, and the navy has a General Staff. The attempted federalization of the organized militia of the States was an error which must be corrected, and the various plans for the military training of citizens must be extended under an organized system. Money has been appropriated by Congress, however, for the establishment of training camps throughout the country, and the Plattsburg experiment, which has thus far been the most encouraging of all the plans for preparedness, will be greatly extended next year.

Undoubtedly we should have a regular army larger than that the Hay bill provides for, and needful preparations for defense have been otherwise hampered by the prejudice of Congressmen and the baneful influence of short-sighted pacifists, but so much more has been accomplished toward the protection of the country by increasing the means for the preservation of peace than Republican Administrations have ever thought of that Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S protest is both timely and pertinent.

YALE DAY.

Today, the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Yale College at New Haven, will be celebrated by a pageant, illustrating with wealth of allegory and splendor of costume and a multitude of actors the rude beginnings, the Revolutionary glories, the growth and progress and accomplishment of the college. The "collegiate "school in his Majesty's Colony of "Connecticut" has become a great national university. It is good to look back at that budding Yale in Saybrook in 1702, when for six months JACOB HEMINGWAY was the sole student. Now the university has more than 3,000 students, an army of professors, and is "so excellent in arts"—and sports—"and still so rising" that to praise her is to be commonplace.

In the great company of her always loyal sons, dead and living, so many famous figures in divinity and law, in medicine and all the sciences, in literature, in statesmanship, in every path of distinction, crowd upon the mind that it loses the power to select. When Sir TRAVERS TWISS was Public Orator at Oxford and had rolled out stately Latin superlatives by the yard, describing the virtues of the candidates for honorary degrees of the year, some gallery wag of an undergraduate yelled: "Et Traverstwissimus!" Where could we begin or end a catalogue of Yalensian "issimi"? JONATHAN EDWARDS, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, NOAH WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, ELI WHITNEY, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, WILLIAM M. EVARTS—what is the use? You have to leap over whole tribes of Chief Justices, Cabinet Ministers, diplomatists, and what not to get a chance to salute Professor and Dr. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Besides, as Mr. BLAINE, a little weary of the glories of the Bowdoin Class of 1825, said at Brunswick:

> It is a pleasure to know that those members who were not illustrious on earth are happy in heaven.

May the weather be equal to the occasion and polite to the innumerable comeliness of the distaff spectators! And, since Yale, though reasonably rich, is really, like every other college, miserably poor, may the Elihuites remember that now is the time to fatten the endowment.

COMPETING FOR WHEAT.

Prices of wheat and flour in this country, and the quantity of wheat available for domestic consumption, may be affected by the recent action of the Allies. The Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy have undertaken the purchase of all the foreign wheat needed by their people and their armies, probably by a joint commission, and in England a commission has been appointed to control distribution of the imported grain. The immediate effect in our market may be slight, because for some time past about 90 per cent. of the wheat shipped to the three countries has been bought by two agencies representing the Governments. Foreseeing the probable exhaustion of export surpluses some months before the harvesting of next year's crop, the three nations do not intend to be placed at a disadvantage by reason of insufficient supplies.

Our Department of Agriculture's estimate is that we can spare only 100,000,000 bushels during the current crop year if the quantity normally required for our own people, 625,000,000 bushels, is retained. But export shipments for three months past from the United States and Canada have been at the rate of more than 400,000,000 bushels a year. If we keep the 625,000,000 needed here, we must bid against the foreign Governments, and such competition in the market may cause a further advance of prices, which already are high. We recently said that consumption here might be reduced, and the exportable surplus increased, by such an advance, although consumers were still buying freely.

Reports from many wholesale merchants and distributers now show there are no signs of reduced consumption. The demand for food supplies, they say, is unprecedented. They are overwhelmed by orders, some of which they are forced to reject. Buying is not restrained by the high prices. Our people will strive to keep and use their wheat. The Allies will pay the current price, whatever it is, for what they need.

RAILWAY MAIL PAY.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the application of the railways asking that the mails be weighed during the trial period of the space system. The railways asked for the weighing so that there might be a comparison of the results of the two systems for the guidance of the Commission in the action which it must take in fixing the rates of payment. The Commission gives no reason for the denial of the application. The argument for the Post Office was that the conditions of the trial of the space system were within the administrative discretion of the department as fully as the fixing of the reasonable rates of payment was within the discretion of the Commission. The result is that the railways will lose the increase of pay which would have resulted from the growth of the business during the years since the last weighing was made. It is known that this increase is large through the establishment of the parcel post service, with successive increases of the mailable weights.

Now the railways will be paid according to the test of the new space system, under conditions inspired by the tender mercies of the Post Office as manifested through years of controversy. That the Post Office still hardens its heart appears from the conditions under which the space system is installed, rather than tried. The authorization of the test was "for certain routes" to be selected by the Postmaster General. He selected routes including 98 per cent. of the payments to the railways, and he is establishing conditions for the test more favorable to his views than to the railways or to the convenience of users of the mails. For example, there are complaints in New Jersey that they do not have as many mails as before. The reason is that the department wishes to get as much weight as possible into the space for which it must pay regardless of weight, and therefore consolidates the mails by delaying them until there is enough to use the space on the trains.

One New Jersey concern thus incommoded sent 125,000 pieces of mail daily, and no longer is able to make "same day connections." "We won't go back to the stage coach days," is the cry along the Erie Railway, where the new system is being started in advance of the universal date, Nov. 1. The New Haven Railway also is a particular sufferer. It was entitled to have the mails which it carries weighed this year, and to have its pay increased by four years' growth. But no exception has been made in its case, although the order for the reweighing under the old system had been made.

No railway knows just how it will come out under the system of rearranging routes and reducing dispatches, with a view to getting all the weight possible into the space taken. It does not appear that general users of the mails will approve efficiency by the Post Office shown in a manner reducing mail accommodations as well as reducing railway mail pay.

THE IDENTITY OF BLACK AND WHITE.

Professor FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr., the accomplished Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton, has been an ardent pro-Ally since the beginning of the war. Like Major GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, he is going to vote for Mr. HUGHES. The professional German-Americans are faithful to the same Conundrum. They even imagine that they forced his nomination. The Staats-Zeitung, the Hexamers, and the Koelbles are bitter against Mr. WILSON because he has been too stern to Germany, too resolute to maintain American rights against her. The extreme pro-Allies are against Mr. WILSON because he hasn't been stern enough to Germany and hasn't been resolute enough to maintain American rights against her. Thus we get the curious spectacle of the German patriots who would put an embargo on munitions, who would warn Americans off armed belligerent ships, who exulted over or defended the Lusitania massacre, hand in hand with Germanophobes who would like to see, or would have liked to see, the United States at war with Germany. Men who detest and men who palliate the invasion of Belgium and the succeeding genialities of German warfare are united in support of Mr. HUGHES.

The student of political psychology will find no thornier problem than this. Starting from diametrically opposite premises German and anti-German reach the same conclusion. They oppose Mr. WILSON and favor Mr. HUGHES for exactly opposite reasons or unreasons. Mr. WILSON has been too neutral, he hasn't been neutral enough. Mr. HUGHES will be more tender than Mr. WILSON to Germany. Mr. HUGHES will be more severe to Germany than Mr. WILSON.

As to Mr. WILSON, his damnation by the extremists of both factions is ample evidence to moderate men that he "has kept his rudder true" to a straight American course. Mr. HUGHES'S ambiguities, his silences, his vague, colorless generalities, his bombination of vain hypothesis, are ample evidence of an eye single to votes, a studied purpose not to offend, a determination not to lose his friends in both camps. Either the pro-German or the pro-Ally extremists, or both, are being gulled. That is his game. He plays it with the carefulness to be expected of a 100 per cent. candidate. But the hallucination of his pro-German and anti-German admirers is a marvel. One asks, for example, if Professor MATHER feeds his passion for Mr. HUGHES on a daily reading of the Staats-Zeitung.

If saloon keepers and the brethren bent on "pulverizing the Rum Power" were hot for the same nominee for the Legislature, if the straitest sect of freetraders were howling for the American Protective League's candidates for Congress, the case would not be different. It is a political mystery, like Mr. HUGHES'S opinions and policies.

Mr. HUGHES Treads on Pussyfooters' Toes.—The Evening Sun.

Mr. HUGHES steps on his own feet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Plotters Involved This Time.

It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, altogether to avoid a feeling of something like regret that the six prisoners who escaped from Sing Sing on Thursday did not have what from their own point of view would be called better luck. Of course the chances are that, in the case of every one of them, liberty would be misused. That is strongly indicated by the crimes they committed while freedom was theirs, and it is practically proved both by the folly they showed in a flight so nearly hopeless and by their betrayal of the trust that had been given to them under the new system of prison management. Their evasion exposed them to an almost certain increment of punishment, and it also provided a weighty argument for the reactionaries who insist that the new system will not work.

Nevertheless, instinct declares that, as it is perfectly natural for a man in jail to want to be out of it, so it is perfectly natural for him to run away if he can find or make an opportunity to do so, and it is little wonder, or none at all, that the joy of immediate liberty, however short it may be, so often overcomes every other consideration in the minds of men of the sort that get put behind the bars. That they are there at all is sufficient evidence of how ill they are equipped with a sense of relative values, and the lack in many instances is presumably constitutional and irremediable.

These escapes have a particular interest at just this time because of the assistance they give in judging Mr. OSBORNE'S charge that certain other escapes, effected while he was Warden, would not have taken place except for dark plots formed outside the prison for the purpose of discrediting him and the Mutual Welfare League. Surely those plotters are not busy now, or at any rate the probability that they are is so small that nobody except possibly Mr. OSBORNE himself will regard it as measurable. And as he made that accusation as confidently as the others relating to a conspiracy against him, the whole indictment shares the weakening which this count in it has suffered.

Why Inside Passages Are Useful.

There is a relation between the Cape Cod Canal and the recent operations of a German submersible off Nantucket that has not yet received the attention it deserves. It will be remembered that when, for reasons in part obvious and in part more easily suspected than proved, the German steamer Willehad was moved by her owners from Boston to Newport, they took her through the canal instead of following the not much longer outside course, where there were no tolls to pay. This choice of route was determined, of course, by the fact that in this way the Willehad could make the trip in perfect safety from the British and French cruisers that were or might have been on watch beyond the three-mile limit.

Circumstances are conceivable, at least by those of us to whom the width of the Atlantic Ocean does not give the illusion of safety from the attack of any foe, that would give to our own shipping, both mercantile and naval, as a result of this canal's existence, advantages of much value. If the U-53, for instance, had been seeking other prey than what she was after, her selected victims could have kept within waters where she could venture only at the greatest risk, while antagonists not afraid of her, though she would be most unwilling to meet them, could have saved not a little time in moving up and down the coast by using the short cut across the cape.

The eastern shore of the United States is peculiar in that so much of it is, and so much more of it might be, provided with an "inside passage"—a passage where the sea is never high, where defense is easy, and whence unexpected dashes into the open can be made. Of such a system of inner waterways the Cape Cod Canal is an essential part, and we have it already. The rest may come in due time, and its cost will be only that of the dredging required for letting big vessels go where there is now keel room only for little ones.

Mr. Wilson Was Not Offended.

Recently published correspondence between President WILSON and Governor WHITMAN in regard to the probable length of time during which the New York troops now in Texas would be needed there for purposes of national defense has troubled one of our readers, we think unnecessarily. As these men, he writes, have all taken the Federal oath, they are now a part of the regular army. Therefore, he thinks, the Governor, who is only commander of the State forces as head of the State militia, is not justified in asking for information about them from the President, their present commander.

Our correspondent even characterizes as "impertinence" the inquiries that were made! This criticism is not wholly without excuse, but its maker might have refrained from making it had he noticed and reflected on the fact that President WILSON, instead of taking offense at the Governor's questions, treated them as entirely reasonable and answered them at length with as much of definiteness as the circumstances of the case permitted. That was sufficient evidence that it was right to ask them.

Whatever semblance of impropriety there is in such questioning lies in the fact that our so-called National Guard, thanks in part to its own officers, occuples, when engaged in Federal service, an anomalous and necessarily unsatisfactory position. It is not completely either what its men intended and expected to be when they enlisted, or what they ought to be while doing the work to which they had to be summoned because troops of the sort that work really requires are not in sufficient numbers to perform it. That created a multitude of grievances, varying in magnitude from serious to trivial.

The existing situation is more or less displeasing to everybody whom it concerns, directly or indirectly, and its difficulties will not be removed while the present methods of recruiting are followed. As a matter of fact, every discussion of our military status leads inevitably and straight from dependence on volunteers to some form of universal training and service. Only by that can either efficiency or fairness be attained.

A Garden for Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please do not let the Shakespeare Garden be disturbed or discontinued by the Park Department, all for the want of a maintenance fund from the Board of Estimate. I believe you can effect this by continuing to give expression to the public delight which is found in the garden. I have seen small children ecstatic as they guided their mothers through the garden, and identified the "tuff candies" and the "buttons."

WALTER E. KRUESI.

New York, Oct. 19, 1916.

The Shock at Louisville.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday these headlines appeared in several papers:

Louisville—"Earthquake Shocks Felt Plainly."

Louisville—"Theodore Roosevelt Arrives"

What could they expect but earthquakes when he came to town? Vote for Wilson and feel no shocks. (Not even financial.) ZIP.

Babylon, L. I., Oct. 20, 1916.

WHAT MR. WILSON SAID.

Opponents Twist His Meaning by Quoting Only in Part.

New York, Oct. 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appears a letter dated Montclair, Oct. 13, signed by Robert Scott, in which President Wilson is taken severely to task for a statement which he made in his address before the first annual meeting of the League to Enforce Peace in Washington last May. In the third paragraph Mr. Scott quotes President Wilson as saying in reference to the war: "With its causes and with its objects we are not concerned," and he then proceeds to hold Mr. Wilson up to scorn for his lack of statesmanship, perspicacity, and common humanity.

Even Mr. Roosevelt has seized upon this same statement as an evidence of the President's "ignoble shirking of responsibility." In a broadside republished in your issue of Oct. 9 he refers three separate times to the President's statement: "He stated that the war and its issues were no concern of ours." "President Wilson declared that the war and the issues of right and wrong involved in its conduct and methods were of no concern to America, the leading neutral." "No sane man can today be so blind as to believe President Wilson's original statement that the war was of no concern of ours."

As this statement of the President's is evidently being as much misconstrued as his famous "too proud to fight" it seems desirable to recall exactly what he did say in his original address before the League to Enforce Peace. Here is the passage in full:

> This great war, that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects. With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or to explore, but so great a flood spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe as a necessity engulfs many a fair province of right that lies very near to us.

This quotation proves that the President meant precisely the opposite of what Mr. Scott and Mr. Roosevelt represent him as meaning.

HAMILTON HOLT,
Vice Chairman of the League to Enforce Peace.

The Judicial Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is contended that if Judge Jenks is defeated for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals New York will not have its share of Judges of that court. I doubt whether voters care very much about the residential location of Court of Appeals Judges, provided they do their work properly. Aside from this, however, if Judges Hiscock and Pound are elected there will be three vacancies to be filled in the Court of Appeals—two among the elected members and one among the assigned members. There is no doubt that whoever will be elected the Governor will fill the vacancies by appointment of one or more residents of New York and Brooklyn. New Yorkers, therefore, need labor under no apprehension in this respect.

A similar situation arose in 1913, when Judges Werner and Hiscock, both up-State candidates, were running. Judges Cullen and Gray retired that year, leaving only one Judge—Judge Bartlett—remaining in Greater New York. Nobody was alarmed by this situation, for while Judge Werner was defeated by Judge Bartlett, it was not on any question of location, and Judge Hiscock defeated Mr. Elkus, who came from Manhattan. The natural course which the Governor will take in filling the vacancies which will arise if Judges Pound and Hiscock are elected is accurately foreshadowed by what Governor Glynn did in assigning Judge Cardozo to the vacancy caused by Judge Hiscock's election as Associate Judge and appointing Judge Hornblower to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Bartlett.

DAVID C. BARNUM.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

For Mr. Hughes to Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of "visible government" and "business methods," "100 per cent. candidates" and "what I would have done," it is fair to ask any good business man what chance an applicant for a position in his employ would have if criticism of the present incumbent were his main argument for the position. We cannot live the past again; what has been done is done. What the man in the street wants to know before he votes is what Mr. Hughes would do with the Lusitania case, which has not been settled. Would he recall the troops from the Mexican border or send them to conquer Mexico? What will he do with the Adamson eight-hour law if a crisis comes up again after its six or nine months' observation? R. H. CANADAY.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

Sidewalks on State Highways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the construction of State highways outside cities and incorporated villages should include sidewalks for pedestrians there is no doubt. The writer of this article has purposely delayed sending it to THE TIMES in order to ascertain the views of thousands of others, including engineers, road builders, strolling clubs, school teachers, and town officials, and there is but one opinion, and that is that the sidewalks are a great necessity. Children going to and from school are constantly in danger of injury or loss of life. Thousands of people who need the healthful exercise of walking are prevented from taking walks along the country roads. One must constantly dodge automobiles and other vehicles.

JACOB EHRLICH.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1916.

BRITANNIA AT THE FORGE.

"O Woman! in our hours of ease"—
Light-hearted cried, in lays that please,
The Minstrel of the North, in song
Whose echoes sweet the years prolong,
Though since a century has passed
And Time has wrought his changes vast.
Alas! for us, such lightsome lays
Accord not with our troubled days
And ill-befit the plan
By which are fashioned issues new;
New ways, new thought, we now pursue,
Horizons new we scan!

In warring lands beyond the sea,
The stage of a world tragedy,
Behold the part that woman plays!
Forgetting charm of old-time ways,
She sows the fields and reaps the grain,
The wounded tends, weeps o'er the slain,
Takes cheerfully unwonted place
Which strength and skill, not beauty, grace,
And nobly does her part!
Forgotten now the age-old dreams,
Unlike the older type she seems,
But woman still at heart!

At Vulcan's smithy see her now,
She of the once untroubled brow
In factories vast now see her toil
At strange, new tasks in heat and moil.
Her deft hands fashion bolts of war
Dread as the thunderbolts of Thor,
Or lightnings swift as those of Jove
That from Olympus Titans drove!
Not fable hers, but truth!
Those bolts will soon o'er Flanders plain
Sweep in an iron storm like rain,
Relentless, without ruth.

"O Woman! in our hours of ease"—
No longer sing that strain of old!
In British women such as these
Behold Britannia bold!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

GERMANY'S STRONG FRIEND OF PEACE.

Much Importance Attached to the Statement of Herr Thyssen That U-Boat Pledge Will Be Kept.

By ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 13 a report made the round of the New York press to the effect that Herr Thyssen, a Teutonic magnate averse to a ruthless submarine warfare, had vouched that Germany would keep her pledge, and that he anticipated a hearty co-operation and healthy competition between German and American industries after the war. The assurance is weighty and the declaration significant considering the source from which it comes. Thyssen is the Kaiser's trusted adviser and an honored friend of Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.

August Thyssen belongs to the Lower Rhinelands, Germany's Pittsburgh, where he was born in the early '40s. His life story is in some respects akin to the equally uncommon careers of Carnegie and Rockefeller, and reads like a romance of business. The Standard Oil Company is the outgrowth of an original investment of some $70,000. Thyssen started about the same time, in the late '60s, on the much humbler capital of $6,000, with which he built a rolling mill employing sixty workmen. After less than fifty years of labor, he controls the destinies of 50,000 workers and their families, Germany's steel trust, coal syndicate, and pig iron combine are some of Thyssen's creations. He thoroughly believes in industrial concentration in order to level prices and prevent trade crises. Cheapening the cost of production is his other ruling passion; he calls it the keynote of industry. Until the war, Thyssen mined his own ore, shipped it from far-off foreign ports in his own vessels, hauled it up the Rhine in his own barges, unloaded it on his wharves, and converted the manifold by-products of coal and iron in his works into commodities sold by himself. The annual output of his coal fields amounted to 8,000,000 tons; that of his rock salt fields to nearly double that volume.

Germany came to the trade-front far more through Thyssen's than Krupp's and Ballin's efforts. "The fact that Germany today produces twice as much steel and iron as Great Britain," commented The London Daily Mail in the Spring of 1914, "is largely due to the principles of industrial concentration and economy of production which Thyssen has inculcated." He regards political combines as the necessary outcome of industrial union, and agreements regulating the prices of the principal staple articles as more vital and valuable than Foreign Office conventions, which in so many instances have proved to be mere scraps of paper. Lord Avebury shared with "King" Thyssen the hobby of "internationalization of commerce," and concurred in his conviction that mercantile antagonism and aggressiveness are the primary fount of all wars, and that, in the case of England and Germany, naval rivalry was bound to follow in the wake of industrial friction.

Thyssen has the true democratic instinct. He abhors all State-sanctioned secrecy, and would like professional diplomats to make room for practical engineers and manufacturers. "If the managing director of some big British shipping concern could be appointed as Ambassador in Berlin," he once said, "or the head of a large Rhenish-Westphalian factory be installed at the Court of St. James's, Anglo-German relations would be permanently on an amiable footing."

Thyssen is a man of few words, but a ready listener. He speaks French and English without a flaw. He is a devout Roman Catholic, and not ashamed to own up to his being "religious." He loves nature, and shuns the smart social set. He resides in a glorious old castle high up on the wooded slopes of the winding Ruhr, whence he directs the busy affairs of his extensive "kingdom." His coat-of-arms bears the self-chosen motto, "Rast ich so rost ich," which signifies, "If I rest I rust." His personal fortune is estimated at $50,000,000, but money means nothing to King Thyssen save capacity to increase his "plant" and power.

"We want peace," he said the other day. "We do not desire to develop our industries by war. It is true that a few of our ammunition manufacturers wish for a long war, but they do not speak for Germany. In peace our relations with America are always most friendly, and we want them to continue friendly after the war."

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' HEALTH.

Mrs. Atherton Replies to Critics of Her War Articles.

New York, Oct. 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the disingenuousness to which I am now acclimated, so to speak, a German takes up my contribution to THE TIMES of Oct. 18 and builds his own little structure upon the following misrepresentations: (1) That the letter I quoted from the President of Le Bienêtre du Blessé was written by myself. (2) That in it the statement was made that the French soldiers were not properly clothed (the subject of clothing was not mentioned in the President's letter nor anywhere in the article.) (3) That the wish expressed by the two French Generals for better food applied to the men in the trenches.

No men in any of the fighting armies have better food and clothing than the French. The only deficiency is in the hospital kitchens for those not able to retain the excellent fare provided for the more advanced convalescents, as I fully explained in the Magazine Section of last Sunday's TIMES. I should be grateful if any one who has not seen that article and happens to see this would devote a few moments to reading it. Many people motor out of town on Sunday and do not read the newspapers, although several have told me that they always leave orders for the Magazine Section of THE TIMES to be separated from the rest and placed on their table or desk where they can read it at leisure throughout the week. And, of course, it is on file in all libraries and clubs.

People who are not accustomed to write for publication are often a little vague about conveying a picture clear enough to their own minds; but in the article I wrote for last Sunday's TIMES, giving the history of Le Bienêtre du Blessé, and an account of my personal experience among the hospitals in the war zone, I was at pains to write precisely and in detail the reasons for the founding of this organization, as well as of the military discipline which prevents any discrimination between sick men who can swallow milk and eggs (the petit régime) and those who cannot. It was for the sensitive stomachs of men weak from loss of blood or terrible wounds that Le Bienêtre du Blessé was organized by a group of eminent Frenchwomen at the request of the Service de Santé, Health Department of the War Office; the object being to contribute in large quantities to the nurses' kitchens in the hundreds of hospitals in the war zone such simple but life-saving delicacies as concentrated beef juices, cocoa, oranges, lemons, ingredients for gruels, biscuits, ham, preserves, jellies, sugar, and condensed milk.

All this has nothing whatever to do with the French soldier in the trench, or waiting his turn behind the lines—as my assailant well knew—for, as he can write, it is to be assumed that he can read. It is notorious that the men in the French trenches have put on weight, and those who were formerly shopkeepers, waiters, clerks, servants, &c., have never been as well as now. I saw thousands of them in the trains, stations, and in the war zone, and I do not recall one that looked delicate, although many who had just come out of the trenches looked tired and grimy. The beautiful horizon blue of the new French uniform quickly fades to a dirty gray, but whatever may have been the conditions in the early months of the war, when, taken by surprise, the French lacked many things besides uniforms, every soldier of France today is as warm and comfortable in Winter as conditions will permit.

I had a letter by the last steamer from France, by the way, in which my correspondent told me that the Government was sending daily to the recaptured towns cars filled with food and reinstallations for the inhabitants. As people seem to be so fond of having authorities quoted I will add that this one was Mme. Camille Lyon, and that she is one of a group of ladies asked to go with the trains and give assistance and personal advice to the people who have been so long in misery.

I wonder why so much stress is placed on this quoting of authorities. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not recognized if given (I always do give them to the editor, by the way.) When I made my first assertions about the return of the French prisoners deliberately infected with tuberculosis one German rushed into print demanding why I had not got signed statements from learned specialists of France. Three of the great men he mentioned were dead.

I have now spent something like an hour every morning since Sunday thanking the donors who responded to my appeal in Sunday's TIMES for Le Bienêtre du Blessé—the names (which will be published later) being sent me daily by our Treasurer, Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York—and I hope I shall be similarly occupied for some time to come.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

The Triumph of Hate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me as if the great importance of this world war was not in its loss of treasure or loss of life, but in the death of love. There are 60,000,000 Germans who are hating 40,000,000 Englishmen, not to mention Australians and Canadians, with a hatred which is not only Satan born, but with a malice that could only emanate from a body where the mind remained but the soul had fled. This quintessence of hatred has at last filtered as thoroughly into the less impressionable nature of the English to the same degree as it exists today with the Germans. The atmosphere of this world is at present permeated with hate of a low, cunning, unscrupulous quality as never before. It seems to me as if the devil was winning his way to the front; as if the devil was on the offensive and God on the defensive; as if it were God's and Christianity's debacle. Whatever side wins, Love is dead and Hate for generations will remain supreme.

Greater than the desire to kill is the desire to hurt, and for years after this war is ended there will be no possible mingling of spirit between German and Englishman. The spirit of Christ will lie dead between two peoples.

Not so with France. France feels it has died only to be born again—a better, a more worthy, a more spiritual France. Unconsciously it realizes that even today it has gained by the war its soul—its new heritage, that may last 1,000 years. Its 40,000,000 people have been fused into a spiritual flame. They fight grandly and courageously as men; they fight without knowledge of death, like disembodied spirits, without malice or rancor, for the independence and integrity of their nation's soul.

The Germans and the French may be brothers again, but between the English and the Germans the devil will have spread an uncrossable desert. Also with the other nations of the world will the spirit of hate be the dominating factor, and new wars will grow into being from the little scorns of discord that are now seeding the earth.

For many centuries Love as an energy to action will lie buried beneath a pall of hate. Not the death of millions, but the death of Love is what this war means to the upward progress of the world.

HENRY GOELET McVICKAR.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 10, 1916.

The Women's Train.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was rather amused at some of the remarks made by Lucie Bigelow Rosen, in her letter to THE TIMES, complaining that the purpose of the Hughes women's campaign train had been misrepresented, owing largely, as the writer stated, to the fact that "the reporters sent with the train were discovered to be not political reporters but reporters of 'society news.'"

Who is better fitted to report the doings of this remarkable stunt than the society reporter? Is not the game of society an etern

CHURCH FOR MASSES IS BISHOPS' PLEA

Three Prelates at Episcopal Convention Urge the Fraternity of Rich and Poor.

PENSION PLAN IS ADOPTED

Each Parish Taxed to Provide Fund Which Will Benefit 5,814 Clergymen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—Three prelates today became champions of social justice in the joint session of the Bishops and the deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called to consider the report of the social service commission.

The document itself bristled with the radical suggestions for the elimination of poverty, and the speeches which followed made the impression that the Episcopal church would stand firm for the fraternity of rich and poor.

Bishop Edward S. Lines of Newark, N. J., asked that tolerance be shown to those of the clergy whose positions for democracy might seem to be radical and extravagant. He said that every effort should be made to make life more favorable to the unprivileged people, for it was a great mistake to bind the fortunes of the church to the privileged people.

"The Church of England," he added, "did that and has lost its hold on the great body of the unprivileged."

The Bishop mentioned many social reforms, such as the Child Labor question, temperance, and the care for the poor, which should receive the attention of the Christian world.

Bishop W. A. Guerry of South Carolina paid special tribute to the advanced Christian Socialist element in the convention which is taking a prominent part in meetings at a neighboring Jewish synagogue, and at noonday conferences in the tent of the Social Service Commission, pitched near the Moolah Temple.

"Some of our brethren," said he, "who are delivering this social message may not be always wise; we may not always approve their methods; we may not be prepared to indorse all they say, but we cannot question their courage nor their consecration. They are the pioneers in the great movement which makes for the church of the future. They are the connecting links between the church and the great masses of the laboring people, who have become estranged from the church and who are seeking to find a remedy for the evils that surround them. Possibly there is some other scheme for the reconstruction of the present social order.

"Name of the Church Hissed."

"The situation, as I see it, is far more serious than many of us realize. When, at a mass meeting of laboring men in this country, the name of the church is greeted with hisses, and the name of Christ with cheers, it is time to take note of the fact that in their minds, at least, the church no longer represents the Master. To the great body of laboring men in this country, the church represents privilege. It is alive with wealth; it is the enemy of progress.

"I verily believe that it will be through some such movement as this represented here on this platform and by the social forum just outside this building, that we are going ultimately to win back to the church the estranged and separated classes."

Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut said that in this country there must be an increasing recognition of the fact that the value of human life is to take precedence over the value and interests of property.

"Here in America," he said, "we need less talk about liberty and equality and more real fraternity to save the social fabric. The way of democracy is beset in city, State, and nation by grave problems and perils. A true democracy is essential to the catholic church that is to be."

Among the striking statements in the report is: "Socialism, once beyond the pale, has been recognized increasingly as a legitimate philosophy and propaganda."

The framers suggest methods for the alleviation of the troubles of the poor. Their report recognizes that in ages past men have voluntarily taken upon themselves the vow of poverty, which maintains that no great spiritual discipline is to be expected from the condition of poverty which obtains in the city slum and in some rural districts.

The volume has produced a marked impression here, and the newsboys are doing a rushing business by crying in the streets, "Scheme to end poverty."

Plan of Pensions Approved.

The convention today approved a plan of pensions for the clergy whereby each parish in the church is taxed for the support of the pension fund 7.4 per cent. of the anual salary paid its pastor. The plan, as adopted, provides for clergymen who have reached the age of 68 a minimum pension of $900, one-half of the average annual salary of the clergy, and for a maximum of $2,000 yearly.

It was announced that there are 5,814 clergymen in the church who will profit by the plan, providing the initial $5,000,000 for the support of the fund is raised. Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts announced that two-thirds of this amount has been obtained.

The deputies adopted a resolution demanding from the Government to know why it was that the number of Episcopallan Chaplains in the army had been reduced from 14 to 9.

The Bishops voted in favor of Detroit as the place for holding the convention in 1919, subject to the approval of the deputies. Bishop Arthur S. Loyd was named by the Bishops as head of the Missionary Board, and George Gordon King elected Treasurer.

SHARP FEARS A LONG WAR.

Tells Boston Club Trade Relations Can Only Be Guessed.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, who is on the eve of returning to his post, addressed the Boston City Club today. After reciting events of the war during his two years at the French capital, the Ambassador said that the duration of the conflict is still a matter of conjecture.

"A gain of a few rods nowadays may mean a month's work, may cost millions in money, and 100,000 lives on each side," he continued. "There are certain features which prolong the war and may cause it to continue indefinitely. One is the trench method of fighting. The machine gun in its power to annthilate is one of the most horrible things which the ingenuity of man has invented. Another agent for prolonging war is the aeroplane, and the side without aeroplanes would have been conquered long ago.

"The opposing forces in this great war seem to be about equally massed (on the Western front, at least) and to be able to hold ground about equally.

"Now, about our trade relations after the war is over. It is anybody's guess. We can't tell about trade relations because we don't know how long the war will last or what the terms of settlement will be; but I pray God that the end may come soon.

"The belligerent countries are losing their best men, and physical rehabilitation will, of course, be necessary after the war. If we do have to engage in a trade conflict I do not think that we can prepare for it, but will have to meet emergencies as they come."

The Ambassador said that the people of Paris "have faith that the Germans will never again, during the present war, get near enough to injure them." "I think their faith is well founded," he added.

"It is not unneutral for me to say that no one can dwell in France today without increased regard for the French people, and that on their side the French have a high regard for Americans."

DINNER TO WILLIAM G. SHARP

American Ambassador to France and Others Guests of Henry Clews.

The presence in New York at this time of Ambassador William G. Sharp, who is home from Paris for a vacation, was made the occasion of a dinner in the Union Club last evening, given by Henry Clews, the banker. Mr. Clews called it a French dinner. Not only was the American Ambassador to France at the table, but Marquis de Polignac, representative in America of the Government of France; Baron J. deNeufflize, representative of the Bank of France; Gaston Liebert, Consul General of France in New York; James Gordon Bennett, who makes his home in France, and M. Grosclaude, proprietor of the Paris Journal, were present.

Other guests of Mr. Clews were Henry W. Taft, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles M. Schwab, Herbert Parsons, Alton B. Parker, John G. Milburn, George Gordon Moore, George T. Wilson, William Allen Butler, James R. Hatmaker, Lewis L. Clark, James S. Alexander, and Finley J. Shepard.

The dinner was private and Mr. Clews in telling about it said:

"The dinner was in honor of Ambassador Sharp, Mr. Bennett, and some of my French friends. There was no set speaking—just conversation across the table; but, of course, Mr. Depew amused us as only he can. I happen to be the second oldest in membership of the Union Club, and I thought it fitting to have the dinner there. No political significance whatever is attached to the affair."

Miss Katharine Sperry Engaged.

Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry of Cranford, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Sperry, to Walter Beinecke of New York. Miss Sperry is the eldest daughter of the late Thomas A. Sperry, founder of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, and is a graduate of the Spence School. After leaving school she traveled extensively abroad. Mr. Beinecke is the son of Bernhard Beinecke, who is President of the Plaza Hotel Company and its affiliated companies. He was a member of the class of 1910 at Yale, and is now a partner of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., in the insurance business.

Miss Haynes to Wed on Nov. 16.

Miss Helen Donald Haynes and John Trevor Adams will be married on Thursday, Nov. 16, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Olyphant Haynes, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. Williams W. Bellinger of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Chapel. Miss Haynes will have her sister, Miss Elise Haynes, as her maid of honor, and has selected for her bridesmaids the Misses Nan Chadwick, her cousin; Katherine Adams, a sister of Mr. Adams; Dorothy Dart, Eleanor Andrews, and Natalie Williams of Rochester. Douglas Farwell Woolley is to be Mr. Adams's best man.

Miss Sterry to be Married Today.

Miss Prudence E. Cleveland Sterry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sterry of this city, and George Watson Smith of Providence, R. I., will be married today in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Hot Springs, Va. Many guests from New York are to attend the wedding. The bridal party, numbering twenty, arrived yesterday at Hot Springs, and a dinner and dance were given for them by Mrs. Sterry last night.

Ambassador Sharp Sails Today.

The American Ambassador to France William G. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp, with their two daughters, the Misses Margaret and Effie Sharp, and their young son, Baxter Sharp, will sail today on the St. Paul. They have been the guests of J. Seth Morse and his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hamaker, at 250 Riverside Drive, who gave a theatre party last night in their honor.

H. C. Adams Stricken in the Street.

Henry C. Adams, President of the Adams Manufacturing Company of 220 Front Street, makers of syrups, died suddenly yesterday evening, in his sixty-fourth year. He lived at 827 West Seventy-sixth Street, and was walking along Riverside Drive, when he suffered a heart attack at Seventy-third Street. Policeman Schmidt of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, called an automobile and took Mr. Adams to Dr. Stearn's Sanitarium at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. When Dr. Tatum arrived from the Knickerbocker Hospital, Mr. Adams was dead.

MRS. HUBBELL DEAD; ONCE SAW LAFAYETTE

Widow of Man Who Invented Time Fuses for Shells Was 97 Years Old.

DEVICE COST HER FORTUNE

Artillery Equipped with New Missiles Helped to Destroy Her Home During the Civil War.

Mrs. William W. Hubbell, whose husband invented the time fuse for explosive shells, and who, at the age of 4, was held above the crowd to see the Marquis de Lafayette as he passed through the streets of Charleston, S. C., died on Thursday night at her home, 288 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, in her ninety-eighth year.

She was born in Charleston, and was a descendant of wealthy English colonists, who came to this country many years before her birth. Mrs. Hubbell possessed a wonderful memory, and could recall the events of her youth and the happenings of the civil war until the time of her death.

Her husband completed his invention of the time fuse and percussion cap before the civil war. The fuse was first used at the battle of Antietam, and it was said that it contributed largely to the Union victory. Mrs. Hubbell's home in South Carolina was in the line of Sherman's march to the sea. It was entirely destroyed, and her slaves scattered. In after years she often said that her husband's shells ruined her home, and indirectly destroyed her fortune.

Both inventions were sold to the Government, and two bills have been introduced in Congress to obtain compensation for their use. It is expected that Mrs. Hubbell's heirs will receive the money due her. Two sons survive her—Paul Hubbell, connected with the Yonkers Water Bureau, and Walter Hubbell, an author and actor of this city.

ARIZONA HEARS WOMEN.

Others from the Campaign Train Address California Working Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH THE WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—A luncheon at the Friday Morning Club, a semi-political talk to 500 working girls, and a side trip to Long Beach summed up the total activities of the campaigners who lingered here today while their comrade crusaders carried the message into Arizona.

At the Friday Morning Club, a women's organization, about 200 members listened to speeches by Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

Out at Long Beach the same speakers were the guests of the Long Beach Women's City Club, and after short speeches they were taken to the auditorium, where they addressed nearly 2,000 persons, mostly women. Tonight Dr. Davis spoke to 500 girls living in the Clark Memorial Home for working girls. Her topic ranged from discussion of slum conditions she had found at Bedford Reformatory to straight thrusts at President Wilson for what she apparently thought was his indifference to the lot of the young women toilers.

Tomorrow the Arizona Pilgrims will rejoin the party, and when Colton, Redlands, Riverside, and San Bernardino have heard the word, the party will move upon Salt Lake City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 20.—Eighteen hundred women in the plaza of the Y. M. C. A. at Phoenix this afternoon applauded the speakers from the Hughes campaign train, who made the southern detour to defend Mr. Hughes's attitude toward labor in the Arizona case.

Local Democrats claim a two to one registration of women in favor of their party despite the fact that energetic canvassing by the local branch of the Hughes Alliance among the ranchers and miners had put 300 new names on the lists last week. Open air meetings were held in Tempe and Glendale in the morning and speeches were made at a luncheon for 300 given in the women's club house.

"ADOPTS" A BELGIAN GIRL.

Eleven-Year-Old Miss Decides That Is Better Than Buying Skates.

There is an eleven-year-old girl in Edgewater, N. J., who saved $1.06 for a pair of roller skates, but who changed her mind yesterday and decided she would rather adopt a little Belgian girl than have the roller skates. And so she sent a money order for the $1.06 and the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"I would like to adopt a little Belgian girl. I am not a Catholic, but I hope that will not make any difference. I am sending you a money order for $1.06. I have saved this for a pair of roller skates, but I much rather adopt a little Belgian girl. Some day I hope to send for her to come and live with me—I get 15 cents a week for spending money, and I will ask Daddy for 6 cents more a week; then I will have enough to pay for her meal each day. I will send you 93 cents each month. If the little girl wants to know who I am, please tell her I am

"CONSTANCE CATHARINE CROSBY,
11 years old, and I live in Watkins Park, Edgewater, N. J."

The contribution will be turned over to those in charge of the fund for the relief of Belgian children by means of gifts of American children who "adopt" them. It is estimated that 3 cents will pay for a meal.

FINDS MRS. STETSON DEAD.

Body of the Late Governor Rice's Daughter Lay for Hours In Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Augusta Rice Stetson, a daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton Rice, former Governor of Massachusetts, and widely known in Boston and Washington, was found dead at 6 o'clock this morning from heart disease at the entrance to the Corson cottages, where she had lived for the last five years. She had been lying there for hours, through a rainstorm, and was found by T. Frank Jones, who was delivering the morning newspapers.

Mrs. Stetson had taken dinner and spent the evening at the home of Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, who lives a short distance from the cottages. Jones carried Mrs. Stetson's body to the cottage, and her nephew, Dr. Alexander Rice Hamilton, was sent for. Her son, Franklin Stetson, arrived here from New York later in the day, after he had been notified by George F. Cozzens of his mother's death.

Mrs. Stetson was in her sixty-fifth year. In addition to Franklin Stetson, she is survivced by three other sons, Cushing and Thomas Rice Stetson and Carroll McKim Stetson, who is now on the Mexican border with the Seventh Regiment.

Edison Day

An Acknowledgment

In appreciation of Mr Edison's great work, today, the birthday of the incandescent lamp, is receiving recognition throughout the land. The New York Edison Company gladly acknowledges its lasting indebtedness to the man whose name it bears

RAIN DELAYS CARLSTROM.

Downpour Stops Him as He Is About to Begin Trial Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Further trials of THE NEW YORK TIMES *aeroplane* in which Victor Carlstrom is to attempt a non-stop flight from Chicago to New York were again postponed on account of today's weather conditions. The Curtiss aviation field, where the machine is waiting for its trials, was in bad condition this morning as the result of yesterday's rain, and just as Carlstrom was preparing to make an ascent about the middle of the afternoon another heavy storm came up and made flying impossible for the remainder of the day.

Weather forecasts indicate an end of the rainy period, but threaten high gales tomorrow, so there can be no prediction yet as to the date at which it will be possible to ship the aeroplane to Chicago and prepare for the flight.

Henry Kronthal.

Henry Kronthal, one of the last of the California Vigilantes, and a former merchant on the Pacific coast, died yesterday at his home, 970 Park Avenue, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country when a boy of fifteen. Mr. Kronthal lived first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went from there to Burlington, Iowa, and later joined the gold rush to California. He opened a large retail store in Sacramento, but moved to San Francisco and opened a wholesale mercantile business, which soon became one of the largest on the Coast.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MATHILDA FIEDLER BALBACH, widow of Paul Balbach, a contractor, died on Wednesday at her home, 4,918 Eleventh Avenue, South Brooklyn. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, seventy years ago.

THOMAS SHEPHERD, a retired traveling salesman and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty-seven years, died at his home, 960 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was 84 years old and was born in Wintringham, Yorkshire, England.

WILLIAM THOMAS LEGAR, 53 years old, died on Thursday at his home, 544 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and a daughter.

ANTON FERDINAND SWANBERG, an Inspector in the United States Customs Service and a member of Harmony Lodge 199, F. and A. M.; Baldwin Chapter, R. A. M., and De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, died on Tuesday at his home, 298 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in his forty-third year. He was born in Newton, N. J., where he will be buried.

Mrs. HELGA CAROLINE SODERHOLM BIRCH, wife of Gustaf Birch, and for thirty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 902 Newkirk Avenue, in her sixtieth year. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL LE FORT, one of the founders of the Union Evangelical Church in Corona, L. I., and for several terms President of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, died at her home in Corona on Tuesday. She was the widow of Captain George Le Fort, a civil war veteran.

CHARLES FLEISCHMAN, 39 years old, for eighteen years in the employ of the E. W. Bliss Company, is dead at his home, 443 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. His wife and three children survive him.

Mrs. KATHERINE PETERS, widow of John Peters, a jewelry manufacturer of Brooklyn, and mother of former Alderman Henry Clay Peters, died from diabetes on Thursday at her home, 260 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-seventh year. She was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and was a daughter of the late Dr. George Kinschert.

Mrs. CORINNA S. MACKINNON, 67 years old, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 354 Gates Avenue. She was the widow of Joseph R. Mackinnon, and left three daughters.

CHARLES H. REQUA, for thirty-three years the official stenographer of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, died on Thursday in the Pilcher Sanitarium. Mr. Requa was formerly a member of the staff of the old Brooklyn Argus, and later became secretary to Governor Samuel Tilden. He lived at 38 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Robert C. Reeves and Miss Florence A. Requa.

Mrs. GERTRUDE EARLE CONKLIN, who died at the home of her daughter in Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, was 74 years old and the widow of John M. Conklin, founder of the Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son. Mrs. Conklin was born in Brooklyn.

Mrs. CAROLINE SCHWEICKERT, for fifty years a resident of Coney Island, died at her home, 385 Neptune Avenue, on Thursday, aged 74 years. She was the widow of Philip Schweickert, who started a large bottling business at the island forty-five years ago.

CHARLES CALVIN STIMETS, Superintendent of Schools of Hudson County, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 83 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventieth year.

THOMAS F. FERRELL, Postmaster of Glassboro, N. J., died at his home in that place yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Ferrell, who was a Democrat, was elected to Congress from the First District in 1882.

DANIEL HAGGERTY, a retired Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Fire Department, died on Thursday at his home, 167 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

THEODORE SCHIELE, who was in the cotton goods business in this city, is dead at his home, 929 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, in his forty-sixth year. His wife survives him.

NATHAN TROKIE, President of the Excelsior Tag Company, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 339 Vermont Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old, and a native of Russia.

Mrs. IDA DORA S. ZIMMER, wife of William M. T. Zimmer, a photoengraver, died on Wednesday at her home, 206 Linden Avenue, Cypress Hills. She was 41 years old.

THOMAS P. DONOHUE, a retired member of the Fire Department of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. MATILDA CODLING, widow of the Rev. Robert Codling, pastor of the Methodist Church of Port Jefferson from 1863 to 1864, died on Wednesday at her home there in her ninety-fourth year.

Mrs. ESTHER G. WILLMAN, mother of the Rev. Dr. Leon K. Willman, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her son in her seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. JULIA DONNELLY, widow of John Donnelly, and a lifelong resident of Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Miss E. MAUDE HUNTER, formerly of Morristown, N. J., and a graduate of the Memorial Hospital training school, died on Thursday in Millbrook, Ontario, Canada.

WILLIAM G. ATWATER, who celebrated his 102d birthday last May, died yesterday at his home in Meriden, Conn.

JOSIAH G. WINGEL, a pioneer oil driller in Pennsylvania, died yesterday at his home in Grand Valley, near Warren, Penn., in his seventy-second year.

L. WESLEY WEBBER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny, N. J., in his seventieth year.

Major CHRISTOPHER W. HARROLD, U. S. A., retired, died on Thursday at his home in Medford, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year. He fought through the civil war with a New Hampshire regiment.

PERCY MacKARNESS, formerly attached to the auditing department of The New York Herald, died on Thursday at his home in Great Kills, Staten Island, in his sixty-first year.

JACKSON JOSCELYN, who retired after being in business for fifty years in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, in his eighty-fifth year.

THOMAS DUFFY, for thirty-seven years an engineer of the Erie Railroad, died on Thursday at his home in Caldwell, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

PHILETUS R. VAN HORN, former Town Committeeman and Tax Assessor of Newton, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there.

ANDRED BRANNEGAN, a title searcher for forty years in the Register's Office of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Jersey City in his ninetieth year.

Mrs. ESTHER ANNA HEMLER, whose husband is a member of the staff of The Flushing Journal, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Johnston, in Bayside, L. I.

Mrs. WILHELMINA VAN SICLEN, widow of William H. Van Siclen, died on Thursday at her home in Vineland, N. J., in her sixty-eighth year.

FREDERICK W. WITTMEYER, formerly engaged in the leather business in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his eighty-third year.

Captain JOHN D. RODGERS, Superintendent for forty-two years and for the last year a Trustee of the Round Lake Association, died at his home in Round Lake, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Captain Rodgers, who was 75 years old, served during the civil war with the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment. He was at one time Captain of the police force of Troy.

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Born

FREYDBERG.—At 654 West 161st St., Oct. 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Freydberg, a son.

Confirmed.

HERSKOVITS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herskovits of 590 West End Av., wish to announce the confirmation of their son, Walter Herbert, at the Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th St., Saturday, Oct. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M. No cards.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Rosenthal wish to announce the bar mitzva of their son, Leslie D., on Saturday, Oct. 21, at Temple Ansche Chesed of Harlem. No cards.

Engaged

KAUFMAN—HERST.—Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Herst announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Dr. Isidore Kaufman of Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

Married.

HOLBROOK — LYON. — At the Marble Collegiate Church, Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Elliot H. Holbrook and Elizabeth McDonald Lyon.

MAXWELL—SCHOLL.—On Oct. 19, 1916, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Watson, Olga Scholl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Siegrist of London, England, to John Brooks Maxwell of New York.

STEINBACH—LACKMANN.—At Cohoes, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Thomas M. Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Sill, Alice Mable, daughter of J. Leonard Lachmann, to Winthrop Irwin Steinbach.

Brooklyn.

BAUMANN—LENHART.—Oct. 17, Norma S. Lenhart to William C. Baumann.

LANE — TREDWELL. — Oct. 18, Adelaide Tredwell to John H. Lane.

PICKE—DOYLE.—Oct. 18, Clara Doyle to Theodore Picke, Jr.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Margaret, widow of the late James Abbott, in the 61st year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Church, Bayside, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—Oct. 20, suddenly, Henry Clay Adams, in the 65th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Alexandria and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

BACHENHEIMER. — Moses, at Columbia, Penn., Oct. 20, 1916, father of Mrs. A. Walker, Leon B., Theresa, and Sarah. Funeral service on Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment at Lancaster, Penn.

BADE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Marie, beloved wife of Carl Bade and loving mother of August, Carl, Fred, and Henry Bade. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,133 Broadway, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BAKER.—Mary F. Philips, wife of the late Edmund Stanford Baker and daughter of Samuel and Ellen Philips, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, in her ninetieth year. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M., at the residence of her daughter, 53 West 73d St., New York City. Kindly omit flowers.

BARCLAY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Gertrude Frances Barclay, widow of Samuel Barclay. Funeral service at her late residence, 335 Riverdale Av., Yonkers, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at 4 o'clock.

BIGELOW.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at Allenhurst, N. J., Grace Bird, beloved wife of Clarence O. Bigelow and mother of Mrs. Walter B. Simpson of East Orange, N. J. Services at her home, 133 West 75th St., New York, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.

BLODGETT.—At Framingham, Mass., Oct. 19, 1916, Isaac D., age 88 years. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 21, at Forest Hills Chapel, at 2:30. Carriages will meet elevated trains at Forest Hills Station.

BRADLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, at his residence, 345 Lexington Av., W. Wainwright Bradley. Funeral service at the above address, on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

BREAKEY.—At South Orange, N. J., Oct. 20, 1916, Amelia Breakey, aunt of Dr. R. D. Freeman. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, Monday, Oct. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Jefferson, of Roscoe, N. Y., died suddenly at Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 16, 1916.

CLARKE.—Lillian T., widow of the late Robert W. Clarke, formerly resident of New York, in recent years resident of Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 19.

CLAUSEN.—On Oct. 20, suddenly, at Sharon Springs, N. Y., Charles C. Clausen, beloved husband of Martha M. Clausen, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral private.

CLEMETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, William Clemett, aged 71 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 5,502 3d Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

COX.—At Redford Hills, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1916, Kate Lee, beloved wife of James Cox, in her 66th year. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M., at her late residence, Redford Hills, N. Y. Interment Kensico Cemetery. San Francisco papers please copy.

DANN.—Dr. L., suddenly, Oct. 20, 1916. Funeral Sunday.

EHRENREICH.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at his residence, 1,070 Madison Av., Moses, the beloved husband of Hannah Ehrenreich, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

EICHE.—Max Martin. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Saturday, Oct. 21, services at the grave, (Butterfield Plot,) at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:30 P. M.

ELBERSON.—Suddenly, at Dr. Lloyd's Sanitarium, Oct. 18, Edwin Gordon, beloved son and only child of R. G. and Clara Cowl Elberson, aged 13 years. Funeral private.

FURMAN.—Oct. 19, at her son's residence, 305 West 51st St., Elizabeth A., widow of Samuel H. Furman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at The Chapel of The Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Clifton, N. J., Sunday, 1 o'clock.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Oct. 20, George Warlow, husband of Matilda Gregory. Funeral services at his late residence, 73 Astor Place, Jersey City, Sunday, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, Elizabeth Drummond Griffin, beloved wife of Gerald Griffin. Funeral from her late residence, 461 East 185th St., on Monday, Oct. 23, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Av., where requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's.

HANNING.—At his home, 560 West 180th St., George T. Hanning. Funeral private.

HATCH. — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, Newark, N. J., Oct. 19, 1916, Ella E., widow of Charles Louis Hatch of Brooklyn. Funeral service at Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., Monday, Oct. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

HAVANAGH. — Thursday, Oct. 19, William A., beloved son of Rose and the late Bernard Havanagh. Funeral from his residence, 469 West 147th St., Sunday, Oct. 22. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., at 12:30. Automobile cortege.

HEALY.—Charles J., beloved husband of Mary Isabel Healy, (nee Chouteau,) at his residence, 722 St. Nicholas Av., on Oct. 20, 1916, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral Monday, Oct. 23, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

HEIDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Mary Jaeger, beloved wife of Henry Heide, aged 64 years. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Most Sacrament, Broadway, at 71st St., 10 A. M., Monday, Oct. 23, 1916. It is earnestly requested to omit flowers. Funeral private.

HEITZMANN.—Oct. 19th, at her residence, 66 West 91st St, Anna Margarete Heitzmann, widow of Dr. Charles Heitzmann. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th and 67th (Campbell Building), on Saturday afternoon two o'clock. Interment private.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Annie Lazarus Jacobs, dearly beloved mother of Henry L. and Sam Lazarus, Sarah L. Siegel, Barbara and Leo Jacobs, Carrie Weil and Emma Dreyfus, Edna Marx and Mexie Arnold, passed away at her late residence, 61 Hamilton Place. Funeral services from there Sunday, Oct. 22, at 11 A. M. New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1916, Henry R. Jones, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 464 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

JOSCELYN.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Jackson Joscelyn, in his 85th year, suddenly, of heart failure, at his home, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle. Funeral services at his late residence, Montgomery Place, Beechmont, 3 o'clock this Sunday afternoon.

KIMBER.—Oct. 19, 1916, at Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y., Harry G. Kimber. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Ancient Lodge 724, F. and A. M., at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., this (Saturday) evening, 8 o'clock.

KRONTHAL. — On Friday, Oct. 20, Henry Kronthal, beloved husband of Pauline Speyer Kronthal, at his residence, 570 Park Av., in the 88th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family. San Francisco papers please copy.

Died.

MAGUIRE.—On Oct. 19, at her residence, 239 West 103d St., Mary Frances, daughter of the late Owen Francis Maguire and Catherine Bergen. Mass of requiem at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av., at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 21.

MINDLIN.—Beatrice, beloved wife of Henry Mindlin, died suddenly at her home, 640 Riverside Drive, Friday, Oct. 20. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 22. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery, Long Island, at 1 P. M.

MULLE.—On Oct. 18, at Mount Vernon, Emma, sister of Mrs. James V. Simpson. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 239 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

MURPHY.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Oct. 20, 1916, Agnes Loretta, youngest daughter of Thomas and Catherine Murphy. Funeral at Church of the Immaculate Conception on Monday, 23d inst., at 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—At her residence, 53 Grove St., Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Frances M. O'Connor. Funeral service at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment private, at St. Raymond Cemetery, Westchester, N. Y.

O'CONNOR.—The members of the Alumnae Association, College of Mount St. Vincent, announce with deep sorrow the death of their beloved alumna, Frances M. O'Connor. Requiem mass at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Stamford, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. J. F. HAVEY, President.
OLIVE CARROLL, Secretary.

QUICK.—Suddenly at Staatsburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1916, Henry Ludlow Quick, aged 66 years, resident of 1,902 Ditmas Av., Flatbush. Funeral services at New York Av. M. E. Church, New York Av., corner Dean Street, on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—At Waltham Hospital, Waltham, Mass., on Friday, Oct. 20, Joseph Herbert Richardson, in the 70th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROARKE.—Oct. 17, Thomas J. Roarke. Funeral Saturday, Oct. 21. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, Millbrook, N. Y.

SAMSTAG.—On Oct. 19, 1916, Yetta Samstag. Funeral services at memorial chapel in cemetery of Temple Israel, at Mount Hope, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1916, at 11:45 A. M. Train leaves at 11 A. M. from Putnam Division Station, New York Central Railroad, at 155th St. and 8th Av.

SCHEFFLER.—Mrs. Victoria L., (nee Boves,) wife of ex-Police Lieutenant Benjamin C. Scheffler, Thursday, at 3 P. M. Funeral from home, 69 Beach Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Sunday, at 1 P. M. Train from Grand Central 11:03 A. M.; 125th St., 11:14.

SCHIELE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1916, Theodore, dearly beloved husband of Tillie Schiele. Funeral services at his late residence, 929 East 22d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

SEARLE.—Alice Jane, wife of George C. Searle, 1,137 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., suddenly, on Oct. 19, in her 65th year. Funeral service at 2 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 22,

YALE HAS LITTLE TROUBLE IN BEATING VIRGINIA POLY

ELI BACKS QUICKLY GRIND OUT VICTORY

Score Two Touchdowns in Ten Minutes and Virginia Poly Eleven Is Beaten, 19-0.

YALE GOAL IS THREATENED

Legore Saves the Day by Recovering Ball After a Blocked Kick—Many Substitutes in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—Presenting a substitute rush line, with a veteran backfield in the first half of today's game with Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Yale quickly ground out two touchdowns. With this safe lead, a substitute backfield was put in, but the reserve line-up which fought the Virginians during the last three periods of play proved able to check two scoring chances and to increase the Yale score by a third touchdown. Yale won, 19 to 0, in a game in which there was much mediocre play, brought about by a wet ball and a soft, slippery field.

Played in the bowl the day before the Yale pageant, the fog and drizzle which enveloped the field kept the spectators down to about 5,000. Fewer scouts from rival colleges than were expected witnessed the game. The absence of Captain Black, Sheldon, Callahan, and Smith because of injuries caused Yale to present Full Back Rex Hutchinson at centre, Charley Taft at left tackle, Graham, an aggressive third string candidate for guard, at left guard, and the veteran Howell Van Nostrand, last year's regular quarter back, as field general.

Although not in the best of condition, Bob Bingham and Harry Legore opened as half backs, but retired when Yale had accumulated a safe lead of two touchdowns within ten minutes after play started. In this attack Legore, Bingham, and Jacques proved irresistible in piercing the Polytechnic line, Jacques proving the most reliable when a five-yard advance was demanded. On both occasions when Yale, on taking the ball for more than half the length of the field, crashed by short line plunges to the visitors' 5-yard line in the opening period, Jacques was trusted for the final dash, and on both occasions he carried the Virginia defense by a touchdown.

Relying on both a substitute rush line and back field, Yale proved unable to register consistent gains during the remainder of the game. Once in the third, and once in the fourth period, the Elis smashed ahead for a total of 50 yards, through a series of small gains, but were halted on both occasions and compelled to surrender the ball on downs.

Fluke Leads to Touchdown.

Yale's third touchdown resulted by grasping an opportunity laid at the Eli door through a Virginia fluke. A poor pass to Roden, the visiting quarter back, gave Charley Taft, the Yale tackle, a chance to grasp a fumbled ball, first around the second period during the game, at the Virginia 13-yard line. The Yale substitute attack failed to gain ground, but Harry Legore's feigned drop kick, turned into a forward pass, allowed him to heave the ball to end Noah Gates, who raced behind the Virginia goal, for the final touchdown.

Yale's punting, attempted drop kicking and goal kicking, following touchdown, was second class. Of the three tries for goal, Bingham, on touchdown, only one was successful; this was kicked by Comerford, after Gates and Legore had failed in trials following the first and second score. Legore averaged less than 40 yards in his punts, and two kicks were blocked, one a punt, the other a drop-kick attempt.

The first blocked kick placed Yale's goal in danger in the opening playing period, following closely upon Yale's two brilliant rallies, each netting a touchdown. From Yale's 40-yard line, Legore attempted to boot the oval when Hall, whose tackling featured Virginia's defensive play, stormed through the line and blocked the ball. Legore raced with Hall for its possession to the Yale 15-yard line and secured it, relieving the pressure on the Yale goal by punting to midfield on the next play.

Yale Attack Shows Weakness.

The weakness of the Yale attack was evident in the second period, when Yale lost the ball on downs, the first of three similar setbacks during the afternoon. A little later Tackle Taft broke through the line and fell on a ball fumbled by Roden, and Legore's drop-kick trial was blocked at the Virginia 10-yard line.

Virginia proved able to register first down but once when, in the final period, after a fumble by Van Nostrand had given the ball to the visitors in midfield, Roden heaved a long forward pass which Redd seized at the Yale 30-yard line, and a touchdown threatened. Virginia resorted to the forward pass, and, after two failures, a heave by Roden was intercepted by Neville at the Yale 10-yard line. Neville's punt to mid-field averted the danger.

Yale used the foward pass only once, when Legore tossed one to Gates for the third Eli touchdown. Yale gained 300 yards by rushing, 130 yards during the backfield storming attack of the first ten minutes of play, in which Jacques, Legore, and Bingham rambled unchecked for 10-yard plunges through the Virginia defense.

Several of the Yale substitutes who received their baptism of fire displayed surprising promise. Larry Fox, the caraman, who reported for the squad only this week, replaced tackle Baldridge, and not only exhibited promising defensive form, but broke through and fell upon a Virginia fumble in the second period. Braden, who played part of the second half, figured in several individual plays, but did not fit into the team game effectively, and proved in poor physical condition. He retired exhausted before the third period closed. The playing of the Virginia tackles and that of quarter back Roden were the features of the Virginia play. Yale made eleven substitutions, Virginia six.

The lineup and summary:

Yale. (19.)	Position.	Virginia P. I., (0.)
Gates	L. E.	Gregory
Taft	L. T.	Hall
Graham	L. G.	Parrish
Hutchinson	C.	A. F. Moore
Galt	R. G.	A. B. Moore
Baldridge	R. T.	Caffey
Comerford	R. E.	Young
Van Nostrand	Q. B.	B. Roden
Bingham	L. H. B.	Mack
Legore	R. H. B.	Nelson
Jacques	F. B.	Gardner

Score by periods:	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	T'l.
Yale	13	0	7	0	—19
Virginia	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Jacques, (2,) Gates. Goal from touchdown—Comerford. Substitutions: Yale—Zenner for Galt, Fox for Baldridge, Carey for Bingham, Neville for Legore, Braden for Jacques, Baldridge for Fox, Jacques for Braden. Virginia—Redd for Gardner, McNeil for Parrish, Kunkhouser for Mack, D. Roden for Gregory, Gardner for Redd, Redd for Gardner. Referee—Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Murphy, Brown. Linesman — Godcharles, Lafayette. Field judge—N. E. Davis, Wesleyan. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

CHANGES IN LEHIGH LINE.

Team for Lebanon Valley Not as Strong as One That Met Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 20.—There will be several changes in the lineup that Lehigh will send into the game against Lebanon Valley tomorrow. Halstead, Pons, Quist, and Johnson have slight injuries, so Richards will be in at right end, Ayault at right guard, McCarthy at left guard, and Pursell at right half back.

The work was light today, but there was plenty of it. The finishing touches were given to the new plays. Circumstances will determine entirely whether they will be used tomorrow. Lehigh will not present as strong a lineup tomorrow as went into the Yale game. Brunner devoted considerable time to drop kicking, and he may be heard from tomorrow should opportunity present itself.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY

East and South.

Harvard vs. Massachusetts Aggies at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Lafayette at Princeton.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Penn State at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Georgetown at Haverhill.
Army vs. Trinity at West Point.
Navy vs. West Virginia University at Annapolis.
Syracuse vs. Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Columbia vs. Union at South Field.
Brown vs. Williams at Williamstown.
Colgate vs. Rhode Island State at Hamilton.
Lehigh vs. Lebanon Valley at South Bethlehem.
Washington and Jefferson vs. Westminster at Washington.
Amherst vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Springfield.
Fordham vs. Susquehanna at Fordham Field.
New York University vs. Wesleyan at Ohio Field.
Bates vs. University of Maine at Lewiston.
Bowdoin vs. Colby at Brunswick.
Carnegie Institute vs. Allegheny at Pittsburgh.
Dickinson vs. Ursinus at Carlisle.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Swarthmore at Lancaster.
Georgia Tech. vs. University of North Carolina at Atlanta.
George Washington vs. Western Maryland at Washington.
Hamilton vs. Rensselaer Poly. at Clinton.
Johns Hopkins vs. Gettysburg at Baltimore.
Maryland State vs. West Virginia Military College at College Park.
Muhlenberg vs. Albright at Allentown.
St. Lawrence vs. Hobart at Canton.
New Hampshire State vs. Norwich at Durham.
Phillips Exeter vs. Yale Freshmen at Exeter.
Stevens Tech. vs. Worcester Tech. at Worcester.
Trinity vs. Army at West Point.
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford.
Washington and Lee vs. Roanoke at Lexington.
University of Rochester vs. University of Buffalo at Rochester.
University of Vermont vs. Connecticut Aggies at Burlington.
University of Virginia vs. University of Georgia at Charlottesville.
Vanderbilt vs. Mississippi at Nashville.

West.

University of Chicago vs. Northwestern at Chicago.
University of Michigan vs. Michigan Aggies at Ann Arbor.
University of Illinois vs. Ohio State at Urbana.
Beloit vs. Grinnell at Beloit.
De Pauw vs. Rose Poly. at Terre Haute.
Oberlin vs. Ohio University at Oberlin.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Otterbein at Delaware.
Oregon Aggies vs. University of Nebraska at Portland.
University of Cincinnati vs. Ohio Northern at Cincinnati.
University of Iowa vs. Purdue at Iowa City.
University of Minnesota vs. University of South Dakota at Minneapolis.
University of Missouri vs. Iowa State University at Columbia.
University of Wisconsin vs. Haskell Indians at Madison.
Western Reserve vs. Denison at Cleveland.

School Games.

Stuyvesant H. S. vs. H. S. of Commerce at Ohio Field, (10:30 A. M.)
De Witt Clinton H. S. vs. Yonkers H. S. at Lenox Oval.
Morris H. S. vs. Plainfield H. S. at Plainfield, N. J.
Brooklyn Prep. vs. Commercial H. S. at Commercial Field.
Erasmus H. S. vs. New Utrecht H. S. at Washington Park.
St. John's Prep. vs. Flushing H. S. at Flushing.
Poly. Prep. vs. Manual Training H. S. at Washington Park, (10:30 A. M.)
St. Paul's School vs. Newark Academy at Newark.
Bushwick H. S. vs. Stamford H. S. at Stamford.

COLUMBIA LINE CHANGED.

Eleven to Meet Union Today Will Differ from Previous Teams.

Eleventh-hour changes in the Columbia eleven serve to make the outcome of today's game with Union College on South Field all the more problematical. Although yesterday's practice for Columbia was limited because of the freshman game on South Field, Head Coach Metcalf announced last night that his lineup today would differ in several important positions from the combinations which have successively gone against Hamilton and Vermont.

Joe Brown, the veteran centre, who has been getting a trial in the backfield all the week, will start the game at his old berth, although Metcalf said that Brown would almost certainly play the latter part of the game in the rear line. Del Cochran has been shifted from full back to right half back because of the exceptional ability shown during the last few days by T. M. Reed. The latter youngster will play today for the first time this year, injuries having kept him benched since early in the season. This backfield change also sends Monroe into left half back from his usual job at right.

On the line Metcalf also decided yesterday to make a change. Donaldson, a veteran from last year, has been relegated to the second team, and Raegener, a freshman rush line man in 1915, will occupy his post at left guard. Glauber and Donnell have been trained to substitute for Kennedy and Dunn at ends, if necessary, and the backfield reserves for today will be Hegeman and Zychlinski. The latter has started in both previous games, but Rosen's return has meant demotion for him to the second eleven.

Fred Dawson, the former Princeton star, is bringing his Union team to New York with only a fair record of past performances. The first game was lost to Williams, and since then a victory has been scored over Worcester Tech by the margin of a field goal, and the Schenectady men suffered the second defeat of the season at the hands of Clarkson Tech.

The lineup for today:

Columbia	Position.	Union.
Kennedy	L. E.	Goff
Healy	L. T.	Bowman
Raegener	L. G.	Price
Brown	C.	Fewell
Cleveland	R. G.	Hanley
Wilber	R. T.	Hay
Dunn	R. E.	Friday
Raimondo	Q. B.	Mudge
Monroe	L. H. B.	Whittier
Cochran	R. H. B.	Rosekrans, (C.)
T. T. Rosen	F. B.	De Laplante

Referee—Frank S. Bergin, Princeton. Umpire—A. M. Farrier, Dartmouth. Linesman—E. H. Hastings, Jr., Cornell. Field Judge—H. F. Plummer, Cornell.

COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN.

Defeat Mount Vernon High School at South Field 21 to 7.

Columbia's freshman football team opened its 1916 season with an easy victory yesterday afternoon on South Field over the Mount Vernon High School eleven. The score was 21 to 7. Open play was the important feature of the Morningside cubs' success, and two of the touchdowns were tallied in this manner.

The lineup and summary:

Columbia. (21.)	Position.	Mt. Vernon. (7.)
Thompson	L. E.	Franko
Eisfelder	L. T.	Sargent
Miller	L. G.	Milligan
Johnson	C.	Mills
Barker	R. G.	Harrison
Grossman	R. T.	Paulson
Ashley	R. E.	Sweet
Brady	Q. B.	Watts
Scott	L. H. B.	Doyle
Eckles	R. H. B.	Crozier
Healy, (C.)	F. B.	Gallagher

Touchdowns — Columbia, 1920: Thompson, Eckles. Healy. Mount Vernon High School: Franko. Goals from touchdowns—Columbia, 1920: Ashley, 3. Mount Vernon High School: Gallagher.

Substitutions — Columbia, 1920: Kirkman for Grossman, Quattlouchi for Brady. Mount Vernon High School: Slaff for Milligan, Costelli for Paulson, Taylor for Watts.

Referee—Mr. Howard, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire — Mr. Andrews, Yale. Linesman — H. A. Buermeyer, Columbia. Time of periods—Ten minutes each.

Highbridge to Play Hunt's Point.

The Highbridge Athletics will play their final baseball game of the season tomorrow at old Bronx Oval, where they will meet the Hunt's Point Athletics. Wernke is scheduled to pitch for the former and Hippie for the latter. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

LITTLE DANGER FOR BIG ELEVENS TODAY

Princeton, Harvard, and Cornell Have Weak Opponents—Penn Faces Hard Task.

The football menu today offers nothing which should frighten Princeton, Harvard, or Cornell, as these three elevens have opponents who have shown no great power thus far this season. At Princeton, the Tigers will have Lafayette for an opponent. The Easton team is not so formidable as in former years, and has been defeated by both Swarthmore and Ursinus. Princeton has given up much time during the past week in improving its offensive play. Fumbling has been one of the eleven's chief faults, and Coach Rush has been working his players over time in handling the ball.

Harvard, with its new lease of life gained through the inspiration of Haughton's coaching, will go against the Massachusetts Aggies at Cambridge. This team was badly beaten, 62 to 0, by Dartmouth, and the Crimson will very probably have an easy time of it, and the second string men will be likely to bear the brunt of the battle after the first two periods.

Cornell looks upon the game with Bucknell as a practice session for the coming Harvard battle. Bucknell is another of the Pennsylvania teams which has not come up to the standard shown in other years. Penn State and Susquehanna both defeated Bucknell, and Al Sharpe's machine should have no trouble in running up a big score. Cornell's wings have been giving the coaches at Ithaca a good deal to worry about, but all the end candidates will get a thorough rehearsal this afternoon.

Pennsylvania has a hard task on hand against the Penn State eleven. Penn State walked all over Bucknell to the tune of 50 to 7, and last week scored a decided victory against the University of West Virginia. Penn State is going to Franklin Field this afternoon confident of beating Coach Bob Folwell's team. Penn State has been thoroughly schooled in the fundamentals of the game by Coach Harlow, who goes so far as to make his pupils take examinations in the tactics of the game.

At Syracuse Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh team will meet the Syracuse eleven. Under Warner's coaching, the Pitt eleven has the same characteristics which the same coach's teams at Carlisle used to have. They show a strong offensive game. Bill Hollenback is coaching the Syracuse eleven this Fall, and he has a team of young giants. Captain Babe White, the former New York High School boy, who is 6 feet 4 inches in height.

Another game which comes in for much attention today is the clash between Dartmouth and Georgetown at Haverhill, Mass. The game will be played in the Massachusetts town to initiate a new high school athletics field. Tufts, which defeated Harvard and lost by only 3 to 0 to Princeton, expects an easy contest with Boston College at Medford.

Coach Frank Cavanaugh's chief trouble this season has been in trying to develop a suitable quarter back and in Cannell he believes that he has found the man. The Dartmouth eleven has been running up high scores in all its games thus far, and has shown a formidable scoring machine. The Green Mountain eleven leads all the Eastern teams in points scored, with 174 points against 6. Boston College scored the six points against the Hanover team early in the season.

There will be much activity on local gridirons for Columbia will play Fred Dawson's Union eleven at South Field, while at Ohio Field New York University will have Wesleyan as opposition. At Franklin Field, the Fordham eleven, coached by Frank Garman, will have a strong opponent in the Susquehanna team. Susquehanna has defeated Colgate and Bucknell.

The Army and Navy should have no trouble in disposing of their adversaries today. West Point will play Trinity, while the Middies will have harder opposition in the West Virginia team. Annapolis is looking forward to a big year, and the game last week against Pittsburgh showed a power which was something of a surprise. Brown is going to Williamstown thoroughly keyed up to beat Williams. Brown this season has the strongest eleven it has had in several seasons. Amherst, defeated last week 69 to 0 by Brown, will play Springfield College.

In the West there will be several important games, the leading one being the annual game between Chicago and Northwestern. Northwestern is coached by Fred Murphy, the former Yale player, while Stagg will also present an eleven schooled in Yale methods. Illinois will face Ohio State. The game will show just what chance the Illinois team has among the Big Nine this season. Purdue and Iowa will clash in another of the conference games. Michigan will take on its old foe, the Michigan Aggies, while Minnesota will play South Dakota.

An important game in Southern football circles is the contest which will bring together Vanderbilt and Mississippi at Nashville.

SYRACUSE READY FOR PITT.

Keen Game Likely Between Heavy Teams of Hollenback and Warner.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Indications point to a hard battle between Syracuse and Pittsburgh in the Archbold Stadium tomorrow afternoon in the most important football game of the season for the local team up to date. Pitts's squad, twenty-five strong, accompanied by Coach Glenn Warner, arrived early this evening. Warner declared that his team was fit and ready. Sies will play at guard in place of Soppitt, who was badly injured in the Navy game. Both teams are very heavy. The Syracuse eleven totals 2,035 pounds in weight, and the Pittsburgh team 1,968 pounds.

Coach Hollenback of Syracuse sent his charges through a final signal drill today, then took the squad to Skaneateles, where they will remain until time for the game. Wright will start at half back in place of Newburg, who dislocated his shoulder in the Franklin and Marshall game. Both teams will take the field at full strength and will line up as follows:

Syracuse—Witter, left end; Cobb, left tackle; White, left guard; Gilmore, centre; Schlachter, right guard; Trigs, right tackle; Dumoe, right end; Meehan, quarter back; Rafter, full back; Brown, left half back, and Wright, right half back.

Pittsburgh—Carlson, left end; Thornhill, left tackle; Sutherland, left guard; Peck, centre; Sies, right guard; Seidel, right tackle; Herron, right end; Miller, quarter back; McLaren, full back; Hastings, left half back, and De Hart, right half back.

Brothers Are Football Captains.

As the result of an election yesterday, brothers are now Captains of Columbia football teams. Edward Healy, brother of Captain Jefferson A. Healy of the 'Varsity eleven, was honored by the election to the freshman team captaincy before the game with Mount Vernon High School. The younger gridiron star is a full back, and the 'Varsity leader plays at left tackle.

FOOTBALL RALLY AT N. Y. U.

Team in Short Scrimmage Prior to Game with Wesleyan.

Because the bad weather on Thursday prevented scrimmage in the open, the New York University football squad was put through a short scrimmage period yesterday in preparation for the Wesleyan game today. The major part of the day was devoted to signal drill and practice of the various formations.

The game with Wesleyan will be played on Ohio Field, starting at 3 P. M. The probable line-up of the Violet will be as follows: McCulloch, left end; Hoffman, left tackle; House, left guard; Mooney, centre; Ponterey, right guard; Sokolower, right tackle; Egan, right end; Mackenzie, quarter-back; Cann, left half back; Weinheimer, right half back; Bernstein, full back.

Last night the students held a football rally in the gymnasium under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The team was present and among the speakers were Dr. John P. Munn, President of the Athletic Association; Frank H. Cann, Director of Athletics; Captain Bernstein of the Varsity, and Coach E. M. Eustis.

WESLEYAN IS CONFIDENT.

Expects Little Difficulty in Game with N. Y. U. Eleven Today.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 20.—The Wesleyan University eleven departs tomorrow morning for New York City, where it will meet N. Y. U. The team is in excellent condition and has not suffered from any injuries. The showing Wesleyan made against the strong Bowdoin team last week gives cause for optimism here. With Captain Deetjen, Harman, Webb, and Wilbur in the backfield the team expects to have little trouble in circling the Violet's ends.

Since Tuesday the team has had secret practice, and just what Coach Kenan is going to spring is not known. Wesleyan has defeated N. Y. U. in nine out of ten games played, the score growing larger each year. The game is a case of an alumnus, Captain and former coach against each other, for Coach Eustis of N. Y. U. was coach at Wesleyan two years, and Coach Kenan was assistant under his last year.

NEW PLAYS AT FORDHAM.

Team Will Try Straight Football Against Susquehanna Today.

Although no scrimmage was held at Fordham yesterday, the Maroon eleven was kept busy for over two hours polishing off the new plays which will be used against the heavy Susquehanna outfit this afternoon on the Bronx gridiron. After Susquehanna's victory over Bucknell last week Fordham has been looking forward to a hard battle, and in preparation for it the whole Maroon system of attack has been changed.

Despite the fact that Fordham, by its superior use of the forward pass, has not had an enemy inside its twenty-yard line so far this Fall, the Bronxites will depend on straight football today as a test for Georgetown's coming. Only one of the new plays which were introduced in the long signal drill yesterday could be considered in the open class.

Fordham's players will wear numbers for the first time today. Immediately after practice yesterday the men who were announced to start in the game picked their identification marks. Captan Jack Conklin being assigned the big "1" before the draw. The starters in today's game will hold the following places and numbers: Conklin, left end, (1); Lowe, left tackle, (11); May, left guard, (4); Lennon, centre, (6); Broney, right guard, (9); Caddell, right tackle, (10); Corcoran, right end, (18); McNamara, quarter back, (6); Ewing, left half back, (18); Sweetland, right half back, (14), and O'Connell, full back, (10).

Kendrick, the last regular on the hospital list, came out for the first time in ten days. He is still pretty weak and will not play today.

ROBINSON IN PENN. LINE-UP.

Will Replace Neill, Who Was Declared Ineligible, in State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Spectators at the Penn-State game on Franklin Field tomorrow will see the right guard in the Penn line wearing a mask. He will not do so, however, to conceal his identity, but for protection. Billy Robinson, who was injured in scrimmage several days ago, is the guard. He has a depressed cheek bone and will wear the mask to prevent any further injury.

Although Coach Folwell would not announce the entire lineup for the game, he made it known that Robinson will replace Billy Neill, who was declared ineligible because he had played football four seasons.

Around the university campus this afternoon the atmosphere is surcharged with excitement. The students are eagerly awaiting the game, and will provide what is expected to be one of the biggest demonstrations ever held for Old Penn in backing up the eleven which was defeated last week.

Soon after their evening meal tonight about 8,000 students assembled in the dormitory triangle and later followed the college band around the campus and to Franklin Field, where Coach Folwell and Captain Neil Mathews addressed them.

NEW ENDS AT CORNELL.

Coaches Try Experiment in Shifting Tackles to the Wings.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Cornell coaches adopted heroic measures today to improve the strength of the end positions on the 'Varsity team. In the signal drill in the baseball cage they placed Gillies and Tilley, two powerful tackles, at the wngs, and Dr. Sharpe and Ray Van Orman declared tonight that these men would start in the end positions tomorrow. Both men are Varsity veterans and husky players, Gillies weighing 200 pounds and standing six feet in height, while Tilley weighs 186 pounds and is five feet ten inches in height. Neither has played end before, but the coaches are hopeful that the experiment will succeed. If these men make good, the worry over the possible end weakness in the Harvard game will have been eliminated.

The team rush line will not suffer if these changes become permanent, the coaches believe, because Sutton, who will play left tackle tomorrow, has shown great promise, while Brown and Carry are sufficiently good centres, so the coaches can easily give up their previous determination to use Tilley at the centre of the line.

On account of Miller's minor injury, Anderson is to be shifted to left guard tomorrow. Taylor, another big substitute, playing right. It is probable that Carry will start at centre instead of Brown.

The backfield will have only one new man in the lineup, Bretz, who will replace Benedict at left half back. The latter is not in good shape, and is slated to stay on the sidelines tomorrow. The Ithacans do not anticipate any trouble from Bucknell, but the shifts in the lineup make the game one of particular interest.

TIGERS TO GUARD PET PLAYS TODAY

Eli Team to See Lafayette Game and Therefore Only Simple Formations Will Be Used.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—It is not likely that the Princeton eleven will show many of Coach Rush's pet formations in its game with Lafayette tomorrow, as the entire Yale team is expected to be viewing the game from the stands. As the Tigers do not expect to find a very strong opponent in the Easton team, it is very probable that they will depend on their simpler plays, and put in a number of substitutes as soon as it seems advisable to the coaches.

The first-string backfield will be different from any other which has started a game this season, as Dave Tibbott will be in at one of the half back positions. Eddy, Driggs, and Brown will complete the backfield quartet. Moore, the regular half back, who has been kept out by an injury for over two weeks, is still unable to take part in active work and will watch the game from the side lines.

Another change in the Tiger lineup will be at right tackle. Latrobe, who has held the position this season, is not in the best physical condition, and McGraw, of last year's freshman team, will start the game. Several substitutes will probably have their first opportunity to show their ability at the position. McLean will be the other tackle, while the regular centre trio of Hogg, Gennert, and Nourse will start. Highley and Wilson will be at the ends.

Today's workout was a rather light one. The players were sent through a brief dummy scrimmage to perfect a couple of new plays on which Rush has been working all this week, and then, after a brief signal drill, the players were sent to the showers. Tibbott tried a few drop kicks from scrimmage formation, with only fair success, as he was kicking directly in the face of the wind, which drove some of his attempts wild. Funk, the substitute end, also tried a couple of placement kicks.

LAFAYETTE'S DRILL FAST.

Signal Rehearsal Ends Work for Game with Tigers Today.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 20.—Lafayette's last practice before the game with Princeton was held on March Field this afternoon. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the signals. The team thoroughly rehearsed the drill on the plays that will be used against the Tigers and from all the formations. The practice was fast in every respect. The final touch was a drill in running down under the kick-off and receiving this opening play.

The Princeton authorities have arranged for the team to go to Princeton in a special train. While in Princeton they will be quartered at the Princeton quarters and not a hotel in the town, as ordinarily. Immediately after the game they will return to Easton by special train. These precautions are taken so that the team will be in no way exposed to infantile paralysis, no matter how slight the possibility of infection may be.

The precautions are taken more to satisfy the Lafayette authorities than because of any real danger. The Lafayette student body will not be permitted to accompany the team as they always do at the time of the Princeton-Lafayette game.

The Lafayette line-up will be as follows: Left end, Cushman or Ellis; left tackle, Bell; left guard, Gulick; centre, Gellatly; right guard, Ernst; right tackle, Lerman; right end, Woodruff; quarter back, McDonnell; left half back, Taylor; right half back, Diamond; full back, Weldon.

DARTMOUTH IS WORRIED.

Injuries Will Weaken Line-Up for Game with Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—The big Green team left here today, thirty strong in addition to coaches and trainers, with a much less rosy outlook for victory over Georgetown University in the game at Haverhill, Mass., tomorrow afternoon than they had last week. Duhamel and Merrill, the Dartmouth veterans at full back and guard, respectively, will not start because of injuries received in the game with M. A. C. last week and in the scrimmages of this week. There is also a possibility that Tyer and Cotton, first string tackles, will be unable to get into the game for the same reason. Coach Cavanaugh, when asked for a line-up before the team left, said, "It is impossible to name a line-up at this time. Miracles may happen in the time elapsing before the game."

The players, accompanied by a small group of rooters, went directly to Boston, where they will stay till tomorrow morning, when they will go by automobile to Haverhill.

This is the first game of the season in which Dartmouth has been worried over the outcome, and the long injured list, coupled with the reports of the excellent condition of Georgetown University, is causing the Green supporters no little concern tonight.

Gaelic Football Game Tomorrow.

The Gaelic football game between Kerry and Kilkenny will be played at Celtic Park tomorrow under the auspices of the Monument A. C. Frank Duffy of the Monahan football team will be referee, and P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American A. C., the official timekeeper.

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STRONGER CRIMSON TEAM PLAYS TODAY

Caner, Dadmun, and Clark in Harvard Lineup Against Massachusetts Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Harvard and Massachusetts Agricultural College will play at the Harvard Stadium this afternoon and the game will be the fifth contest on the Harvard schedule. Thus far the Harvard team has won from Colby, Bates, and North Carolina, and lost to the Tufts eleven. Last Saturday the Agricultural College was showed under by the Dartmouth team by a score of 62 to 0.

Harvard will present a stronger lineup than that which appeared last Saturday. G. C. Caner, '17, will be back in his regular place at right tackle, but Moseley Taylor, who has been playing regular left tackle, will not be in the game. Taylor is still on the injured list, and W. H. Wheeler, '18, who played a strong defensive game against Carolina, will substitute for Taylor. Captain Dadmun, '17, and C. A. Clark, '18, the two regular guards, will start, and J. Harris, '17, will play centre. W. F. Robinson, '18; R. Horween, '18; E. L. Casey, '19, and T. C. Thatcher, '19, will be the first-string backfield.

Harvard and the Aggies will line up as follows: Harvard—C. A. Coolidge, left end; Wheeler, left tackle; Dadmun, left guard; Harris, centre; Clark, right guard; Caner, right tackle; Harte, right end; Robinson, quarter; Casey, Horween, and Thatcher, backs. Aggies—Day, right end; Edwards, right tackle; Dunn, right guard; Sauter, centre; Spaulding, left guard; Holmes, left tackle; Grayson, left end; D. Grayson, quarter; Pond, Boles, and Weeks, backs.

CADETS HAVE SIGNAL DRILL.

Army Will Start Second String Backs Against Trinity Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Two Army elevens were sent through an extended signal drill in preparation for the Trinity game tomorrow. West Point does not expect to start all its headliners at the kickoff tomorrow, and for that reason the second string men were rehearsing signals in the riding hall tonight and familiarizing themselves with the plays which will be launched by the cadets in their contest with the Hartford collegians.

The backfield is likely to be made up entirely of second string men at the start, with Murrill at quarter, Green, Harmon, and Cole making up the ball carrying trio. Captain McMwan at centre, and Place, Oliphant, and Vidal behind the line could all get into the game if necessary, but unless Trinity displays unexpected strength the second string men will be used for the greater part of the game.

AMHERST LINE IS HEAVIER.

Coach Riley Looks for Hard Fight with Springfield Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 20.—With a line twenty pounds heavier to the man than in previous games, and a light but speedy backfield, Amherst will present a far stronger eleven against Springfield tomorrow than in the earlier part of the season. Although chances of a victory are slim, Coach Riley expects his men to put up a stiff game.

Miller, weighing 197 pounds, and Norton, at 170, are two new men who have added weight to the Amherst line. Widmayer may be unable to play in his old line position tomorrow, due to a hand badly cut in the Brown game, while Quarter Back Bodenhorn is still on the sick list. A long signal practice and a drill in getting off punts with the strong freshmen eleven as opponents, completed the team's preparation for the game.

TABERSKI RETAINS CUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Sixteen-Year-Old Ralph Greenleaf Weakens in Final Block of Points.

The pocket billiard championship of America remains in the secure possession of Frank Taberski of Schenectady, for last night he cut short the aspirations of Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., by coming from behind and defeating the sixteen-year-old boy in a thrilling match at Doyle's Academy by a score of 400 to 407 for the three nights' play.

When play began last night in the final block of 150 points the youngster from the West had an advantage of thirty-six points, but the steady, almost mechanical, skill of Champion Taberski quickly eliminated this advantage, and before long he was romping away to a comfortable lead. The title holder never impressed one with brilliance, but there was a steadiness and deliberation which counted vastly in his favor, and nullified the efforts of Greenleaf to break into the stride of his game. In the play of last night the challenger was defeated by a score of 186 to 107, an overwhelming reversal of the conditions of the first two night's engagement.

But there was a reason for the reversal which was apparent to every one. Taberski, always a careful player, seemed to outdo himself last evening. As he steadily forged ahead, eliminating the advantage which had been with Greenleaf, there was the memory of that match with aLoth, then the champion, last September, when Taberski was 117 balls behind at the opening of the third night of play, and yet was able to wrest victory from what was almost certain defeat. As he advanced to the commanding position last night, the outlook assumed a gray hue from the western boy's standpoint. He was held at bay by the most perfect of position play, and after eleven frames the boy wonder had amassed only thirteen balls. He could never get started until the twelfth frame, but his determination and pluck were in evidence then, and he fought to overcome his rival until the very last frame had been played.

The good fortune of the breaks was no part of his game from the very start. It seemed that untoward conditions ever held the unexpected in store for him, and this was particularly true in the latter part of the game when he found himself in difficulties on several occasions after having made shots that were startling.

The scores:

Taberski—9	13	13	14	13	2	8	14	14	14	14	1	1		
0	0	14	11	2	12	8	13	10	3	8	2.	Total—186.		
Scratches—21. Total three nights' play—450.														
Greenleaf—6	1	1	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	13	18	14	14	
0	3	12	8	14	11	11	1.	Total—107. Scratches—24. Total three nights' play—407.						

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"Of course, I had to take it, but come to think, don't believe I've worn it three times. Never did like it."

"I wonder if it isn't all notion anyway about getting clothes made to order."

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"If Jack with his shape can wear ready-to-wear, it ought to be a cinch to fit me."

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FRASER WINS PHILADELPHIA GOLF TITLE

FRASER WINS GOLF TITLE AT PHILMONT

Sea View Pro Takes Philadelphia Open Championship—Barnes in Tie for Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—James Fraser, the Seaview professional, earned the title of Philadelphia open champion when he holed out his last putt for a total score of 226 and led the field by a stroke in the fourteenth annual open championship of the Golf Association of Philadelphia, which ended at the Philmont Country Club today.

By winning the event, in which such players as James Barnes, Charles Hoffner, and other professional stars were contenders, Fraser gave an exhibition of golf of the most consistent quality. His first round of 75, registered on Thursday in the rain, was followed by a like score this morning, and the final round was made in 76.

While there was nothing spectacular about the Jersey leader's play, at no time during the long grind was he far from par figures. Twice during the fifty-four holes he was content with 6, but to offset these slips he ran down 3 on nine holes, the remainder of the efforts resulting in 4 or 5. It is the first tournament that the big fellow has taken part in since his arrival in this country.

Right on the leader's heels came Peter O'Hara of Pittsburgh, James Starr, F. Haddon, and Charles Hoffner of Philmont, forming a triple tie for second place with totals of 227. Hoffner was expected to capture the event, as he held the advantage of playing over his home course and had been going strong all season. An 80 registered on the first day proved too great a handicap, for although he went around in 74 in the morning and reduced his card to a 73 in the afternoon, he could not pass the winner.

Peter O'Hara, who has played less than a year in this country, equaled Fraser's record for steady playing, but was unable to get into the lead. O'Hara had rounds of 76, 75, and 76.

James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh, winner of the recent professional championship, was three strokes behind the leader, with cards of 80, 75, and 74. Pat Doyle of South Shore tied with the local star, and so finished the list of players that figured in the cash prizes. Hoffner, O'Hara, and Starr split the second, third, and fourth prizes and thus avoided a playoff. Barnes shared the fifth and sixth prizes with Doyle for the same reason. The tournament was to have been a seventy-two-hole event, but the heavy rain Thursday morning cut the meeting down to fifty-four holes.

The summary:

FRASER'S CARD.

Out	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—38
In	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—75
Out	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—38
In	4	3	4	5	6	4	5	4	4—39—75
Out	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	4—36
In	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—40—76—226

James Fraser, Seaview, 75, 75, 76—226; C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 80, 79, 73—227; Peter O'Hara, Pittsburgh, 76, 75, 76—227; James Starr, Haddon, 79, 76, 72—227; James M. Barnes, Whelmarsh, 80, 75, 74—229; P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 77, 76, 76—229; Emmet French, York, 76, 76, 78—230; James Guilane, Merion, 77, 75, 79—231; James B. Hackney, Aronimink, 79, 79, 75—233; George T. Sayres, Merion, 80, 79, 81—234; Alexander Campbell, Baltimore, 80, 79, 76—235; Joseph Seka, Stenton, 83, 80, 74—237; John Simundson, Lansdowne, 81, 82, 74—237; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 86, 79, 79—238; M. Talmon, Plymouth, 83, 77, 78—238.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN LEAD.

Beat Knollwood 11 to 0 in Intersectional Golf Match.

The Piping Rock team jumped into the lead in the intersectional team matches for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association in no uncertain manner by defeating the Westchester representatives, Knollwood, 11 points to 0 at Piping Rock yesterday. The match on Wednesday between Englewood, the New Jersey survivors, and Knollwood resulted in a tie.

It is not so much that they won, but how they did it that emphasizes the victory of the Long Island representatives. They not only made a clean sweep of all four matches, but also earned every possible point except one, which Mrs. J. H. Alexandre allowed to slip away in her match against Miss Constance Roberson. Mrs. Alexandre won by the margin of 2—0, instead of the possible 3—0 victory which was registered by the rest of the Piping Rock team. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.		KNOLLWOOD.	
Mrs. J. H. Alexandre	2	Miss C. Roberson	0
Mrs. H. Rooms	3	Mrs. W. H. Powers	0
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher	3	Mrs. T. Forrest	0
Mrs. J. E. Davis	3	Miss E. Spears	0
Total	11	Total	0

McGRAW INCIDENT CLOSED.

Giants' President Satisfied with Leader's Action in Quitting Team.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is in Baltimore, stated there yesterday that, as far as he was concerned, his leaving the Giants in Brooklyn in the last series with the Dodgers was a closed incident. He stated that everything between him and the New York club had been patched up satisfactorily. President Hempstead of the Giants takes the same view of the situation.

President Ban Johnson and his associates in the American League are inclined to keep the McGraw incident a tive topic, but many of the National League club owners resent this attitude of the older league suggest that they are capable of taking care of their own affairs without any aid from the outside.

Manager Wilbert Robinson of the pennant winning Brooklyns is also at his old home in Baltimore and he has informed the town folks there that the Dodgers will win the pennant again next season.

LEROY DEFEATS INMAN.

Will Meet Craig Biddle in Hot Springs Tennis Challenge Round.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 20.—Fred C. Inman and Robert Leroy of New York met under clear skies today in the final of the men's singles in the Hot Springs tournament, and Leroy, playing in his best form, had no trouble beating Inman. Time and time again he passed him with crosscourt shots and sideline shots. Inman, who has one leg on the championship cup, was overanxious and double faulted constantly. Leroy will meet Craig Biddle of Philadelphia tomorrow in the challenge round.

A surprise was in store for the gallery when Francis Roche and Alfred S. Dabney of New York beat Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia in the semi-final round of the men's doubles. Scott and Biddle led in the first set 5—3, then lost seven straight games to Roche and Dabney.

Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood of New York won her match in the semi-final of the women's singles, beating Mrs. Robert Leroy. She will meet Mrs. Barger Wallach in the final tomorrow.

The summary:

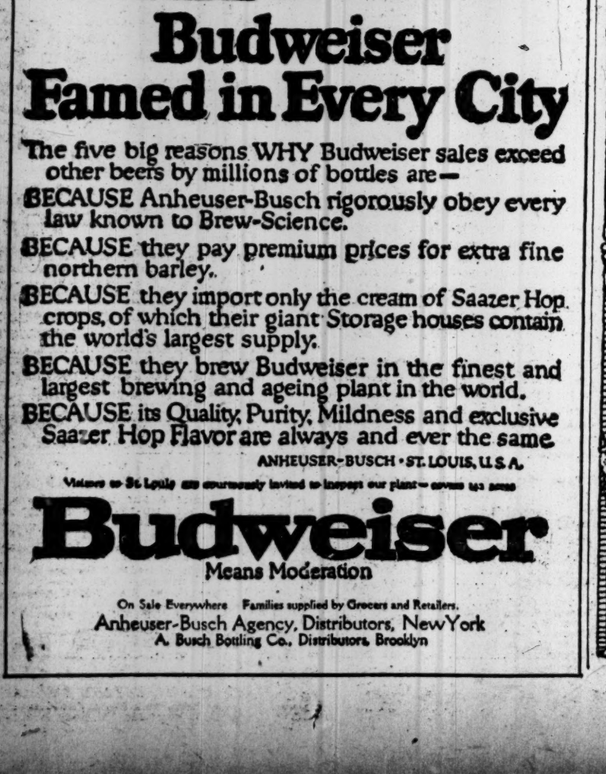
MEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round—Robert Leroy, New York, beat Fred C. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood of New York beat Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 10—8, 4—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Robert Wrenn, Boston, and Robert Leroy, New York, beat Count Otta Salm and A. E. Cory, New York, 6—2, 6—3; Alfred S. Dabney, New York, and Francis Roche, New York, beat Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss M. H. Taylor, New York, beat Miss Abby Morrison and Miss Hazel Treat, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Mrs. Leroy and Miss Hilda Holmes beat Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pearce, New York, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, and Craig Biddle, beat Miss Taylor and R. H. Kuechin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Morrison and Count Salm, New York, beat Miss Kiehl Harbeck and H. Weeks, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. Rawlson L. Wood and Edgar Scott beat Miss Mary B. Snyder and Robert D. Wrenn, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.



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MABEL TRASK WINS IN STRAIGHT HEATS

Beats St. Frisco, Driven by Geers, for Cup and $2,500 Purse at Atlanta Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—Mabel Trask, the chestnut mare owned by Walter R. Cox and driven by him, added to her victories over her rival, St. Frisco, when in straight heats in the Grand Circuit races today she won the Georgia Railway and Power Company Cup and the big end of a $2,500 purse. Her best time was 2:07¼ in the third heat.

The two favorites trotted consistently, St. Frisco, with Geers driving, finished each heat in second place, and in neither more than a neck behind. The race was for the 2:08 class trotting, with a field of five.

The Real Lady, driven by Murphy, and Mary Coburn, White driving, were the only starters in the two-year-old class trotting event. Mary Coburn won. The third event, 2:11 class pacing, was won by Little Frank D., in straight heats, with Dr. Griffin, owned by an Atlantan, and the only Atlanta-owned horse in the Grand Circuit races here, came in for second money.

The summary:

2:08 TROTTING.

Georgia Railway and Power Company Cup. Purse $2,500.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great-Miss Hutonia, (Cox)	1	1	1
St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco-Clara Cantrell, (Geers)	2	2	2
Bacelli, b. s., by Bertini-Ban, (White)	3	4	3
Sadie S., b. m., by Archdale-Catheryne S., (McMahon)	4	3	4
Humfast, b. m., by Tramptast-Cashnut			
'L Honor, (Murphy)	5	dis.	

Time—2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:07¼.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING.

Added Money $500.

Mary Coburn, ch. f., by Manrico-Alma Sedley, (White)	2	1	1
The Real Lady, b. m., By Moko, (Murphy)	1	2	2

Time—2:16¾, 2:19¾, 2:12¾.

2:11 CLASS, PACING.

Purse $1,000.

Little Frank D., b. g., by Little Frank, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Dr. Griffin, b. g., by Gamberth Wilkes-Annie Fox, (Stiles)	2	2	2
Lady Venus, br. m., by Lord Roberts-Black Venus, (Smith)	4	3	3
Miss Bell Pachen, b. m., by Missing Bell, (Walker)	3	4	4
Queen Hal, br. m., by Hiram H., (Kline)	5	5	5

Time—2:07¾, 2:10, 2:08¾.

2:07 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Miss Perfection, b. m., by Gen. Watts-Sue Fletcher, (McMahon)	2	1	3
Miss Directed, b. m., by Direct Well-Vida M., (McDowell)	3	2	2
Ronnington, ch. s., by Bellini-Nettie King, (Geers)	5	3	1
Zombro Clay, b. s., by Don-Ruth, (Valentine)	4	4	4
Azora Axworthy, b. m., by Bale Axworthy-Nora Bale, (Murphy)	1	dds	

Time—2:07¾, 2:09¾, 2:12¾.

TO BEAT GEORGIA TROTTING RECORD, 2:05.

Lee Axworthy, by Guy Axworthy-Gaiety Lee, (B. F. White) ..... Won

Time—1:59¾.

SPECIAL ONE-MILE TROTTING.

Peter Mac, b. h., by Peter the Great-Lillian R., (McDevitt.) 1

Time for mile—2:04½.

FINAL HUNT RACES TODAY.

Samuel D. Riddle Offers $1,000 in Plate for Rose Tree Event.

Six events are scheduled for the final afternoon's racing of the two days' meeting held under the auspices of the Rose Tree Hunt Club at Media, outside of Philadelphia, this afternoon. The Long Point Plate, a handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, over a two-and-a-half-mile course, is the feature of the card. Added to the purse and plate which is offered to the winner, Samuel D. Riddle has donated $1,000 worth of plate. This generous gift is to follow the example set by Mrs. Riddle, who donated the $1,000 trophy for the steeplechase on the opening day.

The Rose Tree Plate, which was won last year by E. A. Russell, Jr.'s, Association, is another race of particular interest to followers of the hounds, as it is a handicap for hunters, owned and to be ridden by a member of a recognized hunt. This event always attracts a fine field. All the other contests have filled well, many of the horses entered having been shipped from Belmont Park and Piping Rock to take part in the sport.

Joe Welling in Bout Tonight.

Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight, will be seen in action this evening at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where he is scheduled to oppose Eddie (Kid) Billings of Superior, Wis., in the feature ten-round bout.

At the Fairmont A. C. tonight two ten-round bouts will be staged. In the main event Frank Carbone and Tommy Robson will be the principals, and in the semi-final Benny Valgar, former amateur champion, will oppose Sammy Dfamond.

CANADIAN HORSE WINS.

Arthur's Water Lady Takes Highweight Handicap at Laurel.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 20.—With the track conditions considerably improved over yesterday, the racing this afternoon at the Maryland State Fair track was decidedly more interesting than on the previous day. The all age highweight handicap at six furlongs, which was the most important event on the card, went to Water Lady, J. Arthur's filly, which has been racing over the Canadian circuit with considerable success. The winner had little difficulty in defeating her field, although Celto and Lady Barbara, who finished in the order named, were coming all the time, but the Waterboy filly always had a little to spare and after the fifth furlong she showed a clean pair of heels to all the other contenders. The Masquerader and Marse Henry, to which many pinned their faith, failed to show any speed.

The summaries, with straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

First Ballot, E. F. Whitney's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Ballot-Zephyr, $8, $3.00, $3.10, E. Ambrose)	1		
Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 115, $3.80, $3, (F. Keogh)	2		
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 115, $3.70, third, (J. Butwell)	3		

Smart Money, Lynette, Swoon, Rose Finn, Affinity, Bells II., Otsego, and Dixie II. also ran. Home Sweet Home and Velour scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, selling, purse $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:52.

Porin, Crown Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by Greenway's Best-Queen Mary, $7.60, $5.10, $3.40, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Life, V. Apreda's br. f., 3, 100, $8.90, $4.60, (R. Ball)	2		
Beau of Menlo, F. J. Albright's b. g., 3, 108, $3.60, third, (H. Chapell)	3		

Agnes G., Fonctionnaire, Ed. Bond, Senator Casey, Algardi also ran. Woodfair, Celtabel scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:17.

Burbank, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 108 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Coma, $42, $15, $6.60, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Hasty Cora, G. E. Chancellor's b. f., 105, $16.50, $7, (C. Dishmon)	2		
Pomp, H. Rosecacher's br. c., 115, $8, third, (F. Johnson)	3		

Glorine, Prince de Leon, Cruces, Tootsie, Marblehead, Tarves, Chelsea, Precise, and Velour also ran. Blue Grass Belle and Stalwart Van scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Water Lily, J. Arthur's b. m., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Waterboy-Duchess of Towers, $14, $5.20, $3.70, (J. McTaggart)	1		
Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk. f., 4, 119, $4, $3, (G. Byrne)	2		
Lady Barbara, R. F. Carman's br. f., 4, 114, $8, third, (J. Butwell)	3		

Squeeler, Marse Henry, The Masquerader, Candle, and Curraghleen also ran. Gnat scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, consolation handicap, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:45.

Eagle, E. Herz's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Yankee-Miss Kearney, $4.70, $2.60, out, (F. Keogh)	1		
Rhine Maiden, P. F. Whitney's b. f., 4, 117, $3.20 and out, (J. Metcalf)	2		
Half Rock, A. Garson's ch. g., 4, 113, out to show, (J. McTaggart)	3		

Folroma also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

Manlo Park, J. MacManus's ch. f., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $5.20, $3.70, $3, (R. Ball)	1		
Minda, J. U. Strode's b. m., 5, 110, $5.80, $5.70, (W. McKenzie)	2		
If Coming, L. Partridge's b. f., 3, 108, $5.70, third, (L. Mink)	3		

Song of Valley, Ed Weiss, Aesop, Bob Redfield, Lepoet also ran. Infidel II., Buzz Around, Queen of Paradise scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:57.

Mr. Mack, L. A. Cappis's b. h., 5 years, 108 pounds, by Bannockburn-Ravaline, $18.40, $6.20, $4.60, (R. Ball)	1		
Juliet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4, 108, $4.10, $3.80, (A. Schuttinger)	2		
Patty Regan, P. Harlan's ch. g., 5, 108, $7.30, third, (T. Parrington)	3		

Star Gaze, Obolus, Slumberer, Fairly, and Ash Can also ran. Chevron and Rose Water scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Zodiac, 114 pounds; Song of Valley, 111; Macaise, 100; Bannockburn, 108; Rainerfield, 111; Buzz Around, 108; Typography, 100.

SECOND RACE.—The Royal Blue Steeplechase Handicap; $1,500 added; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Sun King, 155 pounds; New Haven, 142; Lazuli, 136; Cynosure, 136; Shannon River, 150; Quel Bonheur, (imp.,) 140; Early Light, 136.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse; one mile. Gloomy Gus, 104 pounds; Courtship, (imp.,) 104; Ed Roche, 104; Daddy Long Legs, 106; Brooklyn, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prince George Handicap; $1,500 added; all ages; one mile. A. N. Akin, 124 pounds; Borrow, 118; J. J. Little, 111; Sand Marsh, 122; Runes, 112; Daddy's Choice, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—All ages; selling; six furlongs. Paddy Whack, 119 pounds; Ting-A-Ling, 112; Buck Shot, 108; Blue Cap, 105; Brave Cumarder, 117; Lady London, 110; Golden List, 106; Little Dipper, 105; Armament, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—All ages; selling; six furlongs. Woodward, 125 pounds; Sherwood, 118; Shrapnel, 106; Sphynx Nymph, (imp.,) 96; Yankee Notions, 120; Sure Get, 113; Garnet, 105; *Harbard, 112.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. High Tide, 112 pounds; Politician, 107; *Billie Baker, 112; *Prime Mover, 106; Jacklet, 111; Disturber, 107; *Humiliation, 106.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather cloudy; track muddy.

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WILL STAY IN WASHINGTON.

Ban Johnson Says American League Club Will Not Be Shifted.

President Ban Johnson of the American League yesterday emphatically declared that there was no possibility of transferring the Washington Club to another city next season. There has been much talk of transferring Washington to Brooklyn or Pittsburgh, to play in one of those cities when the National League clubs were on the road. In answer to an inquiry, President Johnson stated that the American League had not, or would not, consider any suggestion for the transfer of the Washington Club to Brooklyn or anywhere else. He stated that the league was entirely satisfied with baseball conditions at the Capital.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Forty-three corporations having aggregate capital of $2,398,800 were chartered today. They include:

Lightenhome Oil and Refining Co., Inc., petroleum, products, ilgrion benzine, gasoline, varnishes, shellacs, butter, eggs, dairy products, $1,000,000; W. J. Shalvey, M. Cohen, C. L. Lightenhome, 154 Nassau St.

Ridgewood Mortgage Co., Inc., Queens, realty, contracts, securities, commission, brokerage, $100,000; S. W. Bates, J. Geyer, C. V. Gunther, 1,413 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The Merkel Motor Wheel Co., Inc., motor wheels, motor vehicles, 2,000 shares $100 each, 3,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $215,000; L. Schreiber, F. R. Huntington, J. F. Merkel, 284 Washington Place, Flushing.

L. W. F. Engineering Co., Inc., aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes, engines, motors, $350,000; M. J. Murray, A. H. Flint, J. Osler, 505 Fifth Av.

William P. Grenier Building Corporation, Cheektowaga, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $125,000; V. R. Wright, P. and W. P. Grenier, Pine Ridge Road, Buffalo.

Interstate Opera Co., Inc., operatic, dramatic performances, ballets, $100,000; M. J. Weinman, A. Hammer, H. Plotkin, 895 East 172 St.

Dramatic Arts Pictures Corporation, film exchange, $100,000; J. Studley, A. H. Stephens, W. A. Terry, La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

C. H. Brenner & Co., Utica, groceryment, $50,000; C. F. Alliaume, F. T. and C. H. Bremer, 315 Lafayette St., Utica.

Bell Mail Order Co., Inc., mail orders, printing, advertising, publishing, $1,000; I. Smiley, R. Hartman, E. Leslie, 610 W. 178 St.

Anderson Motor Sales Co., Inc., motor engines, motors, machinery equipment, boats, $17,500; C. Hamilton, L. Reimer, J. Milbanke, 1,491 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

Doric Improvement Co., Inc., realty, $50,000; F. Greenbaum, L. Roman, R. W. Gilkey, 276 82 St., Brooklyn.

Wankena Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $50,000; J. H. B. Werther, F. W. Buermeyer, W. C. Nolan, 24 E. 129 St.

Rudolph Schmidt & Co., Inc., Rochester, opticians, electricians, $30,000; G. L., R. L. and E. Schmidt, 109 Dartmouth St., Rochester.

Compania Hispano-American, Inc., commission selling agents, manufacture, $2,000,000; M. Prego, W. W. Shaw, J. V. Lago, 250 W. 39 St.

Lucky Star Oil Co., Inc., petroleum, bituminous substances, carbon, hydrocarbon products, oil, gas, coal, minerals, $50,000; J. Bowen, H. P. Withington, D. J. Atkins, 26 Cortlandt St.

Palo Sales Corp., Buffalo, sell, distribute, job, agents, $15,000; H. W. Jones, C. W. Roberts, C. L. Fay, Buffalo.

The E. R. Voorhees Co., Inc., ladies' shirtwaists, $10,000; S. Marks, L. and J. Kleeblatt, 556 W. 140 St.

Burt Abbey, Inc., stationery, engraving, bookbinding, $10,000; W. C. Ridgway, A. C. Clambour, S. Abbey, Northport.

S. M. Coat Co., Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; H. W. Newburger, S. and I. D. Magnes, 620 W. 149 St.

Besser-Horowitz, Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; E. & H. Scheer, R. Horowitz, 26 W. 17 St.

Tapran Coal and Supply Co., Inc., Union, agricultural implements, coal, flour, feed, building materials, $5,000; F. Koon, E. and G. Tarpan, 323 Taylor Av., Scranton, Penn.

Terra Firma Holding Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; S. Kevitz, Scott Sanders, L. Kevitz, 674 Georgia Av.

Investing and Trading Co., Inc., textiles, $5,000; W. B. Hall, R. S. Harris, T. A. O'Callaghan, 66 Fischer Av., White Plains.

Kenneth Building Corporation, agency, brokerage, realty, $5,000; F. Krevoruck, M. Rosenberg, D. Stoller, 220 Broadway.

Lusher Corporation of America, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; R. Deibel, M. Wieder, I. Lusher, 48 Fort Washington Av.

Authorization: Standard Railway Equipment Co., Inc., East St. Louis, Ill., railway supplies, equipment, $20,000; representative, A. C. Murphy, Singer Building, New York.

Capital increases: Brixton Holding Corporation, Manhattan, $1,000 to $8,000; Foreign and Domestic Transportation Corporation, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; Brewster & Co., Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000; Devol & Co., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $130,000.

Capital reduction: Dante Cigar Manufacturing Co., Inc., $300,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Merkel Motor Wheel Co., Inc., New York; E. Fucini & Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Charters filed: Diskins Butter and Egg Co., Trenton, wholesale and retail dealers in butter, eggs, meats, provisions, and dairy products, $10,000; Samuel Diskin, Rose Diskin, Trenton; Solomon Diskin, Brooklyn.

Berkow Chemical Co., Inc., Newark, manufacture chemicals, paints, and refine ores, $2,000; Benjamin Berkow, Trenton; Hiram Williams, Bernard Segal, Frank Segal, Gustav Morris, New York.

L. F. Read Co., Newark, make, sell, and deal in cider, cider brandy, &c., $2,500; William M. Sommer, Harry F. Sommer, Fred N. Sommer, Newark; Boyd Read, William Flock Read, Blairstown.

Fortescue Development Co., Camden, real estate and construction, $100,000; William Carr, Bart Payne, Miller Gray, Christian Breiling, Charles P. Koester, Philadelphia, Penn.

Crescent Theatre Co., Sussex, conduct a general moving picture theatre business, $50,000; Dexter S. Gobel, Eva T. Gobel, Sussex; Clarence Smith, Anna V. Smith, Hamburg, N. J.

Third River Realty Co., Newark, real estate and securities, $10,000; Kenneth C. Kirkland, William W. Bingham, Frederick T. Schiener, Newark.

Atlantic Loan and Realty Co., Long Branch, real estate and to borrow and loan money, $100,000; A. C. Morris, Crissie M. Conrow, Florence G. Morris, G. D. Conrow, Long Branch.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 20.—Charters filed: Midwest Exports Company, transact a general mercantile and commerce business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Megner, local Wilmington incorporators.

La Crosse Tractor Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with tractors, gasoline and kerosene engines; $1,300,000; George H. Gordon, David S. Law, Robert D. Gordon, all of La Crosse, Wis.

Bird Coal and Iron Company, acquire land containing oil, iron, and other mineral substances; $1,000,000; F. P. Aldridge, David C. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick Ornd, Evanston, Ill.

Frontenac Corporation, engage generally in oceanic commerce between various parts of the United States, $10,000; Andrew Wilson, H. Victor Crawford, John W. Crawford, all of New York.

The Manganese Mines Corporation, acquire iron, manganese rights, and properties, $500,000; G. E. Fooks, L. S. Dorsey, K. M. Dougherty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 18th, 1916, the STANDARD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co. No. 17 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 19, 1916, while tug S. T. Co. No. 17 was taking scow Degnon No. 8 alongside, in consequence of which one John Johnsen is alleged to have sustained personal injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 17 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $41,000, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 18th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 66th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:12|Sun sets..5:09|Moon rises..12.47

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:06	3:20	9:21	9:48
Governors Island	3:54	4:02	10:06	10:34
Hell Gate	6:00	6:08	11:47	12:00

Arrived—Friday, Oct. 20.

SS Allanton, Almeria, Oct. 1.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Oct. 14.
SS J. J. Cuneo, Baracoa, Oct. 14.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Oct. 12.
SS Sarpfos, Norfolk, Oct. 18.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 17.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 111 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, 325 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, 215 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, 126 miles S. at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, 230 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, 22 miles E. of Vera Cruz at 7 P. M.
SS El Capitan, Colon to New York, 200 miles N. of Watlings at noon.
SS Dochra, San Felica to New York, 282 miles E. at noon.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 5
Roma	Marseilles	Oct. 5
Michigan	London	Oct. 2
Amazonia	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Rigel	Barcelona	Oct. 4
Meiderskin	Cristobal	Oct. 12
Minerva	Amsterdam	Oct. 4
Manitowoc	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Holbein	Liverpool	Oct. 7

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Davenger	Manchester	Oct. 7
*Kroonland	Liverpool	Oct. 11
*Bergensfjord	Bergen	Oct. 11
Morro Castle	Havana	Oct. 19
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 10
Valeria	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Alston	La Pallice	Oct. 7

DUE MONDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Camerata	Havre	Oct. 9
El Capitan	Cristobal	Oct. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Oct. 16
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Oct. 8
Hogendrop	Cristobal	Oct. 10
Chemung	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Chemung	Deal	Oct. 9
Sibria	Plymouth	Oct. 10
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Oct. 9
Metapan	Havana	Oct. 20
Havana	Havana	Oct. 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 21
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 18
Mandeville	Jamaica	Oct. 20
Oberon	Rotterdam	Oct. 5

DUE THURSDAY.

†Noordam	Kirkwall	Oct. 18
Rochester	London	Oct. 12
Eskilv	Kirkwall	Oct. 14
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 21
Germanicus	Cristobal	Oct. 24
Almirante	Kingston	Oct. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Escaut	Calais	Oct. 8
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	Oct. 12
Nigaristan	Havre	Oct. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Stephen	Manaos	Oct. 11
D. N. Luckenbach	Santos	Oct. 4
American	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 3

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	6:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janei

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Big Advance in Steel Carries Prices to Higher Levels—Active Session.

Trading in shares of the United States Steel Corporation again featured the stock market yesterday, which once more saw dealings well in excess of a million shares on a rising scale. Steel opened strong and gained throughout the session, closing at the top price for the day with a net gain of a full four points. Evidence pointed to operations by big traders in Steel, for it poured out of the ticker in blocks of several thousand shares, and the movement was almost uniformly upward. The advance attracted the attention of the public to the quarterly dividend meeting which will be held on the last day of this month, and naturally tended to support the belief of many operators that the rate will be increased by 1 per cent. a year at that time.

With Steel holding such prominence less attention was given to other shares, but most of them shared in the advance. The copper issues all gained, Inspiration leading with an advance of 1⅛. Some of the low priced rails were also in better demand, the Wabash A certificates selling up to 58, and all of the Missouri Pacific shares, old and new, moving up fractionally.

So much of the trading was supplied by Steel yesterday that it needed but a small turnover in most other issues to bring about substantial gains. The market had apparently made up its mind that there is no necessity for waiting for November 7 to resume the movement halted momentarily by the submarine attacks, and the short lived election scare.

The presence of a very real investment demand was shown by another heavy turnover in bonds. The New York City issues were especially popular, the 4½s of 1965 and the 4¼s of 1966 both going to new high records. Even with their recent gains the New York City issues are selling on a higher interest basis than other municipals.

Another $5,000,000 of gold which arrived yesterday brought the total receipts at New York for the week up to $15,500,000, and it was reported that another $10,000,000 had been deflected to Philadelphia. A return shipment of $500,000 in gold coin was made to Canada for the account of a bank which drew on a credit here to strengthen its reserve position.

The ease with which large foreign financial transactions are carried through is still a matter for surprise. Provision of possibly $100,000,000 more for France in the form of a new acceptance credit was announced yesterday, the money to be drawn against by French business houses which have evidently used up most of the proceeds of earlier credits arranged at this centre. It will be interesting to see to what extent the banks accepting the drafts against this credit make use of their privilege of rediscounting the acceptances with the Federal Reserve Banks. Under existing conditions, with money in plentiful supply, it is likely that most participating banks will choose to hold the bills for the interest return, 6½ per cent., but the knowledge that they can withdraw funds from the Reserve banks at any time must have played an important part in bringing negotiations to a successful conclusion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal. Rate.
3	2½	2½	3

Time.

60 days	3¼
90 days	3¼@3½
4 months	3¼@3½
5 months	3¼@3½
6 months	3¼@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	..
Cables	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	..
Marks—				
Demand	70.50	70.50	70.50	..
Cables	70.56½	70.56½	70.56½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅝	5.83¾
95.28 Berlin	70.50	70.56½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28¼	5.27¾
19.295 Greece	6.45	6.45
5.1826 Italy	6.49¾	6.49¾
20.26 Austria	11.98	12.00
51.45 Russia	31.20	31.25
26.73 Scandinavia	....	....
.... Copenhagen	27.05	27.15
.... Stockholm	28.30	28.45
.... Christiania	27.65	27.75
19.30 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.14 Holland	41.06¼	41.12½
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.60	52.70
.... Peking	79.00	79.12½
.... Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
33.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.97	43.07
32.46 Rio	23.63	23.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $609,081,846; balance, $23,821,071; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,024,070; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $1,184,737.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32⅝d, up 1-16d; in New York, 67¼c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52¼@53¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,276,887
Same day last year	1,050,025
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	158,873,783
Same period last year	134,846,247
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
59¼	59⅝	400	Acme Tea	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅞
96½	98	200	Acme Tea 1st pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
17¼	18	2,000	Advance Rumely	15¼	18	15¼	17⅝	+2¼
34½	35⅜	1,300	Advance Rumely pf	32½	35	31½	35	+3
147	150	100	Adams Express	147	147	147	147	+3
13	13⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	13	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
7	7⅞	200	Alaska Juneau	⅞	⅞	7	7	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26	26⅝	25⅞	26	+ ¾
80½	81¼	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¼	81¼	81	81¼	
79	79½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
41	43	100	Am. Bank Note	42	42	42	42	+ ½
99¾	100	3,500	Am. Beet Sugar	100	100	99¼	100	+ 1¼
99½	101¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	99	99	99	99	−1
61	61⅛	2,400	Am. Can	61¼	61¾	60⅞	61	
68⅜	69	7,800	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	69¼	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅜
117	119	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
55½	56½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅝	56¾	55½	56¾	+ ½
130	133	100	Am. Express	131	131	131	131	+ 1½
17¼	17½	6,400	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
74¾	74⅝	3,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	74	75½	74	74½	+ ⅜
29	29¼	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29⅜	28½	29¼	+ ⅜
25¼	25½	6,700	Am. Linseed	25	25⅝	24¾	25¼	
38⅜	39½	3,250	Am. Linseed pf	38	39⅝	38	39	+ ⅜
82	82½	13,900	Am. Locomotive	79½	83½	79½	82	+ 3
11	11½	1,100	Am. Malt	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
49⅜	49½	800	Am. Malt pf	48⅜	49¾	48½	49½	
111	111½	19,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	109⅜	112¼	109⅜	111½	+1⅞
118	118⅛	400	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117½	118	117½	118	+ ⅜
61½	62	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
116¾	117	3,400	Am. Sugar Ref	117	117⅝	116¼	116½	− ⅞
120	121	341	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	121	121	120½	120½	− ½
133½	133¾	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	133½	133⅝	133½	133⅜	− ⅞
224½	226¼	500	Am. Tobacco	227	227	225¼	226	− ⅜
53¼	53½	6,800	Am. Woolen	53	53⅞	53	53⅝	+ ⅜
98	98¼	500	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98⅜	98	98	
41½	42	5,400	Am. Writing P. pf	43½	43⅞	41⅝	41⅝	− 1⅛
47¼	47⅜	1,600	Am. Zinc L. S	47½	48	47½	47½	+ ⅜
77	80	200	Am. Z. L. S. pf. x d	78	78	78	78	+2
93⅛	93¼	25,600	Anaconda Cop. x d	92⅜	94½	92⅜	93¼	+ ⅜
66¾	67½	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	
103⅞	104	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	104¼	103	104	
100⅝	100⅞	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	
119	120⅞	200	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅞
97⅜	98	2,900	At., Gulf & W. I	90	99	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
67	67½	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67¾	67½	67⅜	67½	
84½	85	8,400	Baldwin Loco	84½	85¾	84½	85	+1¼
108	109	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
87⅛	88	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88½	87⅜	87⅜	− ¼
75½	76	300	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	− ⅜
157½	159	200	Barrett Co	159	159	159	159	− ⅜
1⅞	2⅛	700	Batopilas Mining	2	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
....	70	100	Bank of Commerce	175	175	174	174	....
84⅞	85	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	− ⅛
....	....	100	Burns Brothers	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−1
65	65⅜	4,500	Butte & Superior	64	65⅜	64	65½	+1⅝
175	175½	900	Canadian Pacific	175	175½	175	175¼	+ ⅛
84⅞	88	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	88	+4
82	82¼	16,000	Central Leather Co	81¾	82¾	81⅝	82¼	+1½
114⅝	115	200	Central Leather pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	− ⅛
106	107	200	Chandler Motor	106½	106½	106½	106½	− ½
69⅜	70	8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	....
10⅜	12⅛	100	Chicago & Alton	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	1,500	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	41¼	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41¼	41⅜	41	41	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	95¼	95¼	94⅜	95¼	+ ⅛
126⅜	127¼	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	
127	128	100	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	127½	127⅝	− ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	16,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24⅜	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
23	23⅛	9,600	Chile Copper	21½	23	21½	22¾	+1⅛
56	56⅛	6,300	Chino Copper	55⅞	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ⅛
100	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
54⅜	55	6,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	55¼	54	55	+1⅛
34	35	100	Col. & Southern	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
37⅞	38	11,900	Columbia Gas & El	36⅜	38	36½	38	+2¼
139¾	140¾	300	Consol. Gas, N. Y	140	140½	140	140½	+ ⅜
118⅜	118⅞	1,320	Consol. Gas, Balt	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅜	+ ½
....	....	200	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
102⅛	104¼	1,200	Continental Can	103⅛	103½	102⅝	103⅜	−1⅝
112	113	200	Continental Can pf	112	112	112	112	+2
17½	17⅝	1,300	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	18	17½	17½	− ¼
86½	86⅞	14,700	Crucible Steel	86¼	87⅜	85⅜	86½	− ⅜
122	122⅜	200	Crucible Steel pf	122	122½	122	122⅛	− ⅛
63¼	63⅝	57,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	63⅜	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	+3⅝
96⅛	96⅜	1,800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
218	222½	1,105	Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	218	205	218	+14
106	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
153	154½	200	Delaware & Hud	154⅜	154⅜	154	154	−1½
18	18⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	− ½
42	43	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	42½	42¾	41⅝	42	− ⅜
142	144	85	Detroit Edison Co	143	143½	143	143½	....
117	119	200	Detroit United Ry	117	117½	117	117½	− ½
....	....	100	Diamond Match	118½	118½	118½	118½	−2
44½	46¼	1,600	Distillers' Secur	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅜
24½	25	1,600	Dome Mines	24⅞	25	24½	24⅝	....
87	90	100	Driggs-Seabury	90	90	90	90	....
38¾	38⅞	3,600	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38½	38½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	1,000	Erie 1st pf	54	54¼	53½	53½	− ⅛
44½	45⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	− ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,500	Gaston Wms. & W	51½	51½	50¼	50¼	−1⅛
330	335	28	General Chemical	340	340	335	335	....
185¼	186	10,500	General Electric	186	187¼	185	185½	+1½
790	800	300	General Motors	780	790	780	780	−1
124⅜	125	1,400	General Motors pf	124½	125	124½	124⅜	+ ⅜
73½	73⅝	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	74	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
90	91½	100	Granby Consol	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅝
118½	119	800	Great Northern pf	118½	119	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	11,800	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	42⅝	44¼	42⅝	44¼	+2⅛
52	52½	1,800	Greene-Cananea	52	53	52	52¾	+1
93	96	900	Gulf States Steel	94	93	94	95	+1
108½	108¾	1,400	Illinois Central	109⅜	109⅜	108½	108¾	....
....	....	100	Ingersoll Rand	250	250	250	250	−15
64½	65	19,200	Inspiration Copper	64½	65⅜	64	64½	+1⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,000	Interboro Consol	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜	....
46½	47	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	47⅞	47⅞	46⅜	47	+1⅞
116½	118¼	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	117½	119⅝	117½	118½	+1½
80	81	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	80	80	80	80	+2
40¼	40⅝	11,600	Int. Mer. Marine	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+1⅝
115⅜	116	28,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	115⅜	117	114⅞	115⅝	+1⅝
52⅜	52¼	7,700	Int. Nickel	53	53½	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
47½	47⅞	13,900	Int. Paper	48½	49	46	46⅜	−1
102	103	900	Int. Paper pf	104	104½	102	102	−1
....	8	200	Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	+2⅝
80	80½	100	Jewel Tea	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	+ ⅜
27⅜	27⅝	600	Kansas City South	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
78⅜	79	1,300	Kelly Spring Tire	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅜
53⅛	53⅜	12,200	Kennecott Copper	52⅞	53⅞	52⅞	53⅜	+ ¾
129	130	10	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	130	130	130	130	....
86	86½	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	86	86⅞	86	86½	+1¼
44½	45	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
42½	43	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	43¼	43¼	42½	43	+ ½
84½	84¾	4,000	Lehigh Valley	84⅞	85⅛	84½	84½	+ ½
290	290	800	Liggett & Myers	298⅞	299	293	297	−3
....	....	20	Do., odd lot	300	300	300	300	....
33	35	1,800	Long Island	34	35	34	34	....
28	29	1,700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27	30	27	29	+1½
55	75	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	60	60	60	60	....
120	121	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	121	121	121	121	− ⅛
137	137⅜	200	Louis. & Nash	137¼	137½	137¼	137⅞	+ ⅛
86¼	86½	100	Mackay Cos	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	− ¼
90	91	1,800	Maxwell Motors	90	91	90	90⅞	+1½
87½	87½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	− ⅛
56	56⅛	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56⅛	56	56	+ ½
66⅝	67⅜	2,600	May Dept. Stores	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67¼	+ 1
105	106	100	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	....
109⅜	110¼	5,100	Mexican Petroleum	109⅜	110¼	109⅜	110	+ ⅝
38⅞	39	2,550	Miami Copper	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Minn. & St. Louis	6½	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
32⅜	33	23,800	M. & St. L. new	28	32⅞	28	32⅜	+6½
5¾	5¾	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	2,800	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	9,500	Mo. Pacific t r	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
24	24¼	15,800	Mo. Pacific w i	24¼	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
55½	56	4,650	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	54⅛	56	54¼	55½	+1½
129	130	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	129	129	129	129	+ ½
83¼	83⅝	900	Nat. Enam & Stmp	83⅞	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	− ⅛
29⅞	29¾	2,100	Nat. En. & St. Co	29	30	29	29¾	+1¼
60⅞	60¾	700	Nat. Lead Co	60⅞	60⅞	60	60¼	....
114½	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115	115	115	115	+1
22⅝	22⅞	3,900	Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
158	160	100	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	158	159	+1
107⅞	108¼	7,000	N. Y. Central	108⅛	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞	....
60¼	61	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
23	25	300	Norfolk Southern	24½	24½	24	24	− ½
143	143⅜	5,700	Norfolk & Western	144⅜	144⅜	143	143¼	− ⅛
121¼	121⅝	1,976	North American	119	119⅝	119	119⅛	+ ⅛
96	96⅞	7,700	Utah Copper	96⅞	97⅛	95¾	96¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	12,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	45⅞	44	45¼	+1½

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	83.84	83.40	83.57	+ .15
25 industrials	106.28	106.81	107.61	+1.03
50 stocks	97.06	95.10	95.59	+ .59

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 20	97.06	95.10	95.59	+ .59
Oct. 19	96.02	94.80	95.00	+ .10
Oct. 18	95.45	94.29	94.90	+ .20
Oct. 17	95.50	94.25	94.70	+ .31
Oct. 16	94.57	92.81	94.39	+2.07
Oct. 14	92.65	92.00	92.32	− .12
Oct. 13	94.10	92.06	92.44	− .41

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
October					
*1916	97.39	Oct. 5	91.45	Oct. 9	95.59
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	82.93	Oct. 6	92.84
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17	67.73
1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4	73.89

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	97.39	Oct. 5	80.91	Apr. 22	95.59
†1915	93.55	Oct. 21	58.90	Feb. 24	91.93
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Oct. 20	88.33	+.06	Oct. 12	Holiday.	
Oct. 19	88.27	+.09	Oct. 11	88.07	+.25
Oct. 18	88.18	+.07	Oct. 10	87.98	+.16
Oct. 17	88.11	+.01	Oct. 9	87.82	−.03
Oct. 16	88.10	+.03	Oct. 7	87.88	+.06
Oct. 14	88.07	+.06	Oct. 6	87.85	+.03
Oct. 13	88.01	−.06			

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	88.33	Oct. 20	86.19	Apr. 28	88.33
†1915	84.84	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	84.71
Full years:					
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	88.69
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

High Records for City Bonds.

The 4¼ New York City bonds of 1966 which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. bought at 102.61 last Spring sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 104¾, a new high record. At the same time an urgent demand carried the 4½s of 1965 up to 110¼, a price never before attained. Bond men said that these movements reflected the course of the whole municipal bond market. Numerous issues of other cities are selling on a relatively higher basis than New York City bonds and are being absorbed by investors as fast as they appear. A natural forecast from this fact was that, bar

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 664,200 shares of stock and $110,800 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 182,177; oils, 117,402, and mining, 364,630. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	‡Aetna Exp..	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛
600	‡Am. Drv. S.	12¾	13	12¼	12½
3,000	Am. Su. Tob.	34⅝	35¼	34⅛	34¼
15,000	‡Am. W. Ppr. pf.	9¾	9¾	9	9⅜
200	‡Butler Chm.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3,600	‡Butt'h Jud.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,500	‡Cal. Pkg. C.	36⅞	37¼	36¼	36½
1,400	‡Cal. Shipbld.	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝
5,200	Carwen Steel.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
800	‡Central Fdy.	13½	14	13½	14
100	‡Cen. Fy. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,200	Chas'l I. Co. of Am.	7¼	7¼	7	7
800	Chevrolet Mo.	201	201	198	199
2,000	Corp. R. & H.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
400	Emer. Phono.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Enger M. C.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,800	‡Fall Motors.	9½	9½	9½	9¼
200	‡Fisher Body Corp. pf.	95	98½	95	95¾
15,000	‡Gen. M. w.i.	138	164	138	163
500	Grant Mo. C.	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	Guan'o's & Co.	70	70	70	70
200	‡Hall Sig. pf.	18½	19	18½	18½
800	Hask. & Bar. Car Co.	41¾	41¾	41	41⅛
82	Holly Sug. c.	44	44	43	43
6,725	‡Imp. Car. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Int. A.F.S.C.	22	22	22	22
1,100	‡Jopin O.S. (new)	45	46	45	46
1,100	Kerr's T.&R.	19	19	18	18½
500	‡Lake Tor. S.	10¼	10	10	10¼
200	Lofts Inc.	105	105	105	105
1,600	Man. El. Sup.	32	33	32	32¼
3,400	M. A. pf.	63	63	59	60
1,200	M.A.pf.v.t.ctf.	94	94	92	94
13,300	‡Maxim Muni	6¼	6¼	6	6
100	M. P. Ex. Co.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
12,850	‡Midvale Steel	66¾	67¼	66¼	67⅛
1,000	‡Mitchell M. (when rele).	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
3,800	N. A. Corp.	43⅝	44¾	42⅝	44⅜
6,000	N. C. Co.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
800	‡Push Stores Co. pf.	97½	98	97½	98
800	P. Van. Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	‡P. P. Corp. pf.	5¼	5	5	5
100	Sea. St. & M.	29	29	29	29
200	Smith & T. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,800	‡Spicer Mfg.	101¼	103½	101¼	102¾
80	Sp. Body Co.	85	85	85	85
10	Sp. Pr. Co. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½
1,100	‡St. Joseph L.	18¾	19	18¾	19
2,400	S. B. v. t. ctf.	43	43	41¾	42¼
300	Times Sq. A. Supplied	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
310	‡Todd S'yards	80½	81	80½	81
200	T. F. v. t. ctf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,400	U. S. S. Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,700	‡United Mot.	67	67¼	66½	67
3,500	‡Unit. Alloys Steel Corp.	49½	50	49¼	50
80,000	U. P. Sharing	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	W. & L. E.	19	19	19	19
400	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18,200	‡W.-M. A.Co.	23½	24	23½	24
800	‡Z. Con. Co.	43⅝	44½	43⅝	44⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
350	Ohio Oil Co.	360	345	345	—25
60	Prairie P. L.	239	233	237	—1
90	So. P. Oil Co.	440	425	435	+10
2	S. O. Co. (Ind.)	280	280	280	+1
350	S. O. Co. N.Y.	243	240	240	+10

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Alb. P. L. Ltd. (a pros.)	69	70	69	70
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2½	2¾	2¼	2¼
3,400	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).	16	16¾	16	16¼
1,800	‡Cos. O. & G.	12¾	13½	12¾	13
2,500	‡Federal Oil	2	2	1¾	2
1,500	‡Gen. R. & F.	¾	¾	¾	¾
400	‡Houston Oil.	16	17	16	17
1,800	‡Kanova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Mat. Petrol.	12¾	13¼	12	13¼
3,000	‡Midwest O.	41	41	41	41
800	Muskog Ref.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,800	‡N.Y.-Okl. O.	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Okla. Oil.	10	11¼	10¼	11
2,500	‡Okla. O. pf.	7	8	7	8
1,400	‡Ok. Prod. G.	11¾	12	11¾	12
1,000	‡Omar O.& G.	58	60	58	60
900	‡Sap. O. & R.	9½	9½	9½	9¾
3,700	Sec. O. & R.	7	7¼	7	7¼
4,100	‡Sinclair Oil	40½	40¾	40	40¾
1,200	Tex.-Mex. F. O. (a pros.)	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
800	‡Unit. W. O.	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,800	‡Utah Pet. C. (a pros.)	42	42	42	42
14,000	‡Vacuum Gas & Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,800	‡Ven. Con. C.	8¾	9	8¾	9
34,750	‡Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Way. O. & G.	5	5	5	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	‡Ala. Br. Co. Met. (a pros.)	9	9½	9	9½
12,400	‡Alas. Mines.	85	85	83	84
1,200	‡Alas.-West.	¼	¼	¼	¼
8,500	‡Ariz. Chler.	86	93	86	88
2,500	‡Ariz. Copper.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Beaver Con.	39	39	39	39
6,500	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9,900	Big Lod. Cop.	7¾	8	7¾	8
17,000	Bos. & Mont.	85	90	85	89
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
12,600	Butte Detroit	94	1	94	1
350	‡Calav. Cop.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,500	‡Caledonia	58	59	58	59
4,500	‡Cal.-Tr. Gold (a pros)	17	19	17	19
2,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12,000	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Cerro de P. C.	58½	58½	58	58½
14,100	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Cons.-Home.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,500	Creason Cr. G.	5¾	6	5¾	6
200	Crystal Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,000	Darw. L. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
625	Dundee-Ariz. (a pros.)	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
9,800	‡Emma Cop.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
400	First Nat. C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,500	‡Goldf. Cons.	59	59	58	58
25,000	‡Greenmons'r.	4	4¼	3½	4
2,000	‡Grizzly Flats Gold Min.	55	60	55	60
8,500	Hecla Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
200	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
2,500	Hull Copper.	53	55	50	53
2,500	‡Iln'ois Lead	14	14	13	13
1,000	Inspir Needles Cop (a pres)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	Jerome Verde (a pros)	2	2	1¾	2
400	‡Jerome Victor Ex. (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	‡Jumbo Exten	35	35	35	35
100	Kerr Lake.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	xLa Rose Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	Lake'as Cons.	40	40	40	40
400	Magma Cop'r	17¾	18	17¾	18
6,225	Marys'le Gold Mining Co.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
8,500	‡Mich. Gold Min. & Mill	63	62	63	62
200	Mines of Am.	1¾	2	1¾	2
800	‡Mont. Gold.	88	88	88	88
3,100	‡Mo. Tung'n	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35,000	‡Mtn'n Lode	34½	36½	34½	35½
12,800	‡New'y Mns	74	77	74	77
500	New Utah Bingham	1	1	1	1
7,450	Nipissing Mines Co.	8	8½	7¾	8½
2,800	‡Oatman Gold Key(a pros.)	15	15	15	15
36,750	‡Old Emma Leasing	48	49	40	45
1,400	‡Peerl. Jen.	76	76	76	76
800	‡Pitts.-Jerome Cop. (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Portland Cons. Cop.	63	63	63	63
2,400	‡Ray Hercules Mining	3½	3½	3¾	3½
8,000	‡Rex Consol. Mining	29	30	29	29½
2,800	‡Roch. Mines.	58	58	58	57
5,700	Sante Fe Min.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,200	‡Santa Rita Develop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Teck-Hughes.	41	41	41	41
1,700	‡Silver Pick.	20	20	19	19
100	‡St.Nich.Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Stand. Silver-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	‡Team. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
22,000	‡Tommy Burns Gold pf.	80	84	80	83
700	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡U. S. Cont. Mine	9	9½	9	9½
3,600	‡United Verde Extension	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾
1,500	‡W.E. Consol.	69	70	68	69
2,500	White Caps Mining Co.	42	42	39	40
400	‡W.Oaks Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

38,000	Cosden 6s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
61,000	Consol. Ariz. Smelt. 5s.	47	50	47	50
22,000	Mldv. Steel 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
20,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100¼	100½
2,300	Sinclair Oil.	98	98	97½	97½

‡Illisted. †Sell cents per sh. *Odd Lots. xEx-div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	77	78	77	78
United Drug 1st pf.	54	55½	54	55½
United Drug 2d pf.	90	92	90	92

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15½	16½	14½	15
Tide Water Oil	185	183	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf.	56	60	58	60
American Brass	337	338	333	338
Atlas Powder	173	178	175	179
Atlas Powder pf.	99	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120	124
Giles, (E. W.)	705	730	700	730
Giles, (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. F'dry & Forg.	180	190	185	195
Canadian Explosives	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	570	585	570	575
Du Pont Powd., new	285	290	288	290
Du Pont Powd. deb.	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	345	350	340	345
Hercules Powder pf.	116	117	116	117
International Arms	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond	182	185	181	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	106	106	108
Sawyer Mfg. Co.	850	900	850	900
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1400	1200	1400

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
1st week Oct.	$72,053	$14,644
July 1-Oct. 7	385,882	112,737

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

2d week Oct.	346,532	27,832
July 1-Oct. 14	4,889,945	607,403

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

2d week Oct.	340,208	13,260
July 1-Oct. 14	4,741,976	433,545

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

2d week Oct.	24,093	2,654
July 1-Oct. 14	360,071	35,633

PERE MARQUETTE—

2d week Oct.	479,490	70,308
July 1-Oct. 14	6,677,980	964,295

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—
Southern Railway.

2d week Oct.	1,562,988	190,137
From July 1	21,448,808	2,284,962

Alabama Great Southern.

2d week Oct.	108,964	21,119
From July 1	1,807,900	234,174

Cincinnati, N. O. & T. Pac.

2d week Oct.	235,150	42,346
From July 1	3,321,408	572,101

Georgia Southern & Florida.

2d week Oct.	55,023	5,638
From July 1	724,029	72,809

Mobile & Ohio.

2d week Oct.	216,128	*24,371
From July 1	3,372,220	173,167

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	$974,790	$870,729	$104,061
Oper. expenses	596,225	508,701	87,523
Net rev.	378,565	362,027	16,537
Taxes	44,446	43,763	4,683
Oper. income	330,118	318,264	11,854

For the three months ended Sept. 30:

Gross rev.	2,868,874	2,538,492	$330,382
Oper. expenses	1,682,894	1,490,116	342,477
Net rev.	1,167,780	1,059,375	108,404
Taxes	144,977	132,108	12,868
Oper. income	1,022,803	927,266	95,536

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	922,625	749,501	$68,727
Net	353,968	298,657	184,292
3 mos. gross	2,850,668	1,979,098	1,617,562
Net	1,166,013	726,580	479,047

Public Utilities.

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER, (Standard Gas & Electric subsidiary.) for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$1,241,141	$1,163,241	$77,900
Net aft. taxes	531,183	490,768	40,414

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC for September—

Gross	606,751	540,812	66,439
Net aft. taxes	269,645	232,505	17,140
Total income	321,263	299,004	22,259
Def. aft. chgs.	54,253		*11,068
Net income	6,506,647	5,388,722	616,928
Net aft. taxes	3,282,014	2,914,588	367,426
Total income	3,681,488	3,287,603	393,880
Leases rent.	2,552,991	2,320,228	32,763
Fixed chgs.			
Gas & E. Co.	520,526	518,451	2,073
Surplus	607,965	248,923	359,042

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1916.	Over 1915.
Gross	$1,434,201	[illegible]
Net	709,569	12,97
Surplus after charges	213,840	19,93
Sur. after pf. dividends	123,044	28,13
Nine months' gross	12,260,282	18,65
Net	6,293,429	16,80
Surplus after charges	1,833,891	22,12
Sur. after pf. dividends	1,102,356	57,93
Twelve months' gross	16,840,823	14,89
Net	8,567,831	14,90
Surplus after charges	2,631,760	19,41
Sur. after pf. dividends	1,638,725	23,79

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

Gross	353,135	19.84
Net	212,972	6.81
Surplus after charges	115,786	2.46
Nine months' gross	3,372,584	22.50
Net	2,089,647	15.02
Surplus after charges	1,160,886	19.58
Twelve months' gross	4,521,616	22.78
Net	2,830,290	15.29
Surplus after charges	1,609,855	22.36
Bal. after pf. dividends	1,166,345	27.04

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$354,444	$266,802	$88,143
Net after taxes	180,755	112,370	68,385
Total income	150,203	112,482	37,721
Sur. aft. chgs.	78,542	38,684	39,005
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	52,550	29,679	22,871
9 mos. gross	2,930,649	2,234,921	695,728
Net after taxes	1,228,800	963,807	264,992
Total income	1,247,803	863,501	384,302
Sur. aft. chgs.	592,810	359,899	233,911
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	365,499	128,286	239,213

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION. (Combined earnings of subsidiaries for September.)

Gross	$478,476	$412,456	$66,040
Net after taxes	307,647	221,613	46,035
12 mos. gross	5,072,847	4,470,020	702,802
Net after taxes	2,960,521	2,587,194	372,326

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for September.

Gross	$481,231	$482,003	$23,220
Net after taxes	226,182	202,425	4,751
Total income	240,357	246,205	*808
Sur. after chgs	97,827	103,535	*6,908
3 mos. gross	1,467,895	1,343,561	121,774
Net	748,094	669,538	58,556
Oper. income	774,771	716,903	57,868
Sur. after chgs	331,854	287,250	44,124
Bal. aft. depreciation	306,854	262,230	44,124

*Decrease.

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC. (North American Co. subsidiary for September.)

	1916.	1915.	Gain over 1915.
Gross	$547,452	$531,747	15.70
Expenses and taxes	331,183	313,905	17.27
Net	216,269	217,842	16.00

Balance available for depreciation and Wisconsin Edison, Inc. 179,536 52.94

Twelve months gross	6,823,572	18.50
Expenses and taxes	5,814,037	14.58
Net	4,015,457	17.30

Balance available for depreciation and Wisconsin Edison, Inc. 2,400,728 34.63

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO. for quarter ended Sept. 30.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$8,083,862	$4,784,648	$3,281,197
Net	1,432,756	587,188	845,567
Other income	162,434	105,949	56,785
Total income	1,595,191	582,839	922,352
Charges	685,966	673,122	12,844
Surplus	909,224		*289

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4%	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.25
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	1916-'23	4½	4.85	4.55
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	4.50	4.25
C., St. P., M. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.45	4.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad.	1916-'20	4½	4.65	4.55
Grand Trunk.	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.45
Illinois Central.	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'25	5	4.30	4.12
Michigan Central.	1916-'31	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.75
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.75
Mobile & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'30	4½	4.45	4.25
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'27	4½	4.50	4.25
Penn. General P. L.	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.05
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.70
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'26	5	4.62	4.38
Southern Pacific.	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.30

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼		102¼	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	100¾		100¾	100¾
4½s	Mar., 1957	100¾		100¾	100¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	100¾		100¾	100¾
4½s	May, 1957	100¾		100¾	100¾
4½s	April, 1966	104¾		104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	104¾		104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¾		104¾	104¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾		104¾	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	103¾		103¾	103¾
4s	May, 1960	101		101	101
4s	Nov., 1958	101		101¼	101
4s	May, 1957	101		101¼	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100½		100½	100¾
4s	Nov., 1956	100¾		100¾	100¾
4s	Cons. Stock 5s	100¾		..	100¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	93¼		..	93½
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¾		..	93¾
3½s	May, 1954	93¾		..	93¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1918-1928	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1919-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1918-1933	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1929	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3½s	1920-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1917	3.80	..	3.80	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	40.87½	41.37½	40.75	41.25
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.00	..	9.75	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$50.00		$50.00	
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28⅝@29c fourth quarter delivery; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	179	10	0	179	10	0
Tin, futures	180	10	0	180	5	0
Spelter	34	0	0	33	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

GOLD IN CROSS CURRENTS.

Ottawa Delivers $5,000,000 as $500,000 Goes to Montreal.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $5,000,000 more gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday. At the same time, it was learned, $500,000 in coin was withdrawn from the sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada. The consignment of bars came from Ottawa, and the coin will be sent to Montreal. A cross-current of gold shipments of this sort has not appeared in the local money market before for more than two years, and resulted from special conditions surrounding the coin transfer.

United States gold coin is legal for bank reserves in Canada, and the transaction was the result, apparently, of the intention of a Canadian institution to strengthen its resources. As gold bars could not be counted as reserve, the supply at Ottawa was of no use to the bank, and coin had to be secured in this country. Shipments of coin across the border for "window dressing" purposes have frequently been made as the ends of certain months drew near when bank statements were made up. The name of the bank sending out the gold was not revealed at the Sub-Treasury.

The shipment received by the Morgan house brought the total for the week up to $15,000,000 and $10,000,000 went to the Philadelphia Mint. Since May 10 imports have amounted to $335,000,000.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1940	101¾	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¼
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	99½	100
Pan 2s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 2s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rub.	63	64½
Am Ag Ch pf.	100¼	102
Am B'kneite pf.	81	82½
Am B S & Pdy.	106¼	110
Do pf.	109	110
Am Can pf.	113½	114
Am Coal.	350	..
Am Cot Oil p

COURT DEFERS SALE OF BOSTON & MAINE

New Haven Gets Till Jan. 1, 1918, to Arrange for Disposal of Subsidiary System.

ROAD'S TRUSTEES ACCUSED

Request for Delay Said to be for the Purpose of Giving Time for a $40 Stock Assessment.

The order directing the sale of the stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad made in the dissolution decree against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was amended yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court, so as to change the date for the sale from Jan. 1 next to Jan. 1, 1918.

The purpose of the order was entirely to separate the Boston & Maine road from the New Haven, and when the petition for an extension of the time was made by the Trustees, vigorous opposition developed. It was said that the real motive for the request was to give the Trustees time to put into operation an extensive reorganization scheme by which the stockholders of the Boston & Maine road would be assessed $40 a share on their holdings. Charges that the Trustees were under the control of the New Haven Directors are to be set forth later in detail and filed with the court.

The Trustees are Marcus P. Knowlton, James L. Doherty, Henry V. Day, Charles P. Hall, and Frank P. Carpenter. In petitioning the court for an extension they gave as their reason that it would be impossible to sell the shares in January next at any price which they thought should be accepted, and that a forced sale would create a deficit in the New Haven's balance sheet, while a profit might be gained if there was a reasonable postponement of the sale. The New Haven company joined in the application for delay.

Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker represented the Government in the proceedings. The Trustees appeared through George L. Mayberry. A. H. Gouterman and Conrad W. Crooker appeared for the New Haven company and the minority stockholders, respectively. Mr. Swacker told Judge Mayer that Mr. Crooker, in letters and telegrams sent to Attorney General Gregory, had accused the Trustees of acting in the interest of the New Haven company and suggested that the source of this information be revealed, so that they might be investigated.

Mr. Crooker replied that the minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine were quite willing to tell why they objected to the Trustees. While his clients had no objection to the decree of the court directing the sale of the stock, they did object, he said, to the manner in which the trust had been managed. He said the Trustees had not been named to reorganize the road, but that a few days after their appointment they had begun a campaign to that end.

"The plan of reorganization as I understand it," continued Mr. Crooker, "is the setting up of a holding company with an immense amount of stock. This would be a great injustice to the poor stockholders. The Trustees have elected themselves Directors and their co-Directors have been only dummies.

"The reorganization scheme provides for the winding up of the Boston & Maine road and its leased lines and the creation of a new corporation for the subordination of the present stockholders and to deprive them of ever again sharing in the earnings of the road. To get the money necessary for the scheme, it is planned to levy an assessment of $40 a share, and the new corporation is to take over a railroad in Western Massachusetts which was constructed during the Morgan-Mellen régime. Therefore the stockholders are opposed to the continuance of any kind of an arrangement which gives more time and more liberty to the Trustees."

Judge Mayer told Mr. Crooker to put his charges against the Trustees in the form of a petition and file it with the court, where it would receive immediate attention. Mr. Mayberry denied there was any foundation for the charges and said the dissolution decree provided that the Trustees should be elected Directors and gave them power to vote the stock in the interests of the company. He said no plan of reorganization was pending, and that no assessments would be levied.

It came out during the argument that there had been a great improvement in the business of the Boston & Maine Company since 1913.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

It remains the exception where the seller seeks the buyer, and some manufacturers have withdrawn quotations entirely as a means of checking the influx of orders which cannot be filled for months to come, or which they are not inclined to accept lest prices change to their disadvantage. All available equipment is utilized to cope with the pressing requirements, but at a time when producing and distributing forces should be running most smoothly there is constant complaint of the scarcity of raw materials and of labor, and of car shortages that aggravate the problem of making deliveries as quickly and regularly as desired.

Clearings through the banks at the leading cities in the United States continue in very satisfactory volume, the total this week amounting to $5,044,098,959, an increase of 28.4 per cent. as compared with the same week last year, and of 88.3 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding month in 1913.

Bradstreet's says:

This week there was a veritable ground swell of new orders, accompanied by extraordinary quotations for leading commodities and clear evidences that the nation's producing factors cannot meet demand, paucity of materials being accentuated by inadequate supplies of labor, as well as by country-wide shortages of railway cars. Though insufficient supplies of labor elicit complaints, that fact is deemed to be a safety valve against overproduction.

HEARING ON RICE CHARGES.

Grand Jury Begins Investigation of Accusations Against Curb Brokers.

The Grand Jury yesterday began taking testimony on charges of larceny, forgery, and bucketing made by George Graham Rice against several Curb brokers whose names could not be learned. Assistant District Attorney Moses Ryttenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, who is in charge of the investigation, has summoned more than thirty witnesses, including William R. Ridgely, former Controller of the Currency, to appear.

Recently Rice appeared before District Attorney Swann and declared that a coterie of brokers had conspired to decrease the value of some stock which he was promoting. Thousands of circulars printed in red were sent broadcast advising prospective purchasers not to buy these stocks. It was said that the concern which had printed the circulars had revealed the names of the brokers ordering them.

National Surety Increases Capital.

Stockholders of the National Surety Company yesterday voted to increase the capital to $4,000,000 by the sale of 10,000 new shares at $150 each. The Directors announced that the company's profits from underwritings and investments in the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $1,117,540 and that the surplus had been increased $863,311 after $270,000 dividends were paid. William D. Baldwin, President of the Otis Elevator Company, was elected a member of the Executive Committee.

SEPTEMBER EXPORTS ESTABLISH NEW MARK

Total $512,847,957 and Bring Trade Balance for the Year Up to $2,664,179,316.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Commerce announced today that another monthly record of exports had been made in September. The September exports exceeded those of August, the previous record month, by about $3,000,000. The grand total of exports for September was $512,847,957.

This was the second time that the monthly volume of exports exceeded the half-billion-dollar mark. As usual, the bulk of shipments consisted of war supplies. The exports for the twelve months amounted to $4,971,945,883. In the same months last year the amount was $3,177,764,184. Another comparison would be the average for the preceding five years, which was $2,453,000,000.

Imports fell off heavily, being $164,128,604, or $35,000,000 less than in August and $82,000,000 less than in June, the record month of the year thus far. The September imports, however, were $18,000,000 above the average for the same month in the last five years. For the year ending with September the total amount of imports was $2,307,766,567. The imports for the same period last year were $1,681,298,913, and the average for the last five years for the same months has been $1,725,000,000.

The trade balance in favor of this country for September reaches the highest point yet touched—$348,719,343. This is $200,000,000 larger than in the same month last year. For the twelve months ending with September the trade balance in our favor was $2,664,179,316. Two years ago it was $342,714,840.

The net inward gold movement amounted to $85,713,799 for the month and $456,602,344 for the twelve months ending Sept. 30. Last year the figures were $40,028,459 and $205,440,751, respectively, the net inward gold movement having doubled in one year. September gold imports were $92,562,940, against $42,062,449 last year and $2,761,500 two years ago. September gold exports were $6,849,141, against $2,033,490 last year and $21,887,202 in September, 1914. For the twelve months ending with September gold imports aggregated $508,952,044, compared with $283,336,809 last year and $57,447,170 in 1913-14. Gold exports for the twelve months were $112,919,700, compared with $77,896,058 one year ago and $175,376,109 two years ago.

WILLIAMS ANSWERS FOES.

Federal Controller Says National Banks Never Were Stronger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, speaking here today before the Farmers' National Congress, described the relation of the Federal Reserve law to the farmer and closed with a personal statement brought out by President Wilson's recent allusion to attacks on the Controller.

"I see that our President, in an address at Shadow Lawn," said the Controller, "tells the country that the bankers, or certain bankers, or some special interests, are after my official scalp because I, as the Controller of the Currency, have enforced the law. This is no surprise to me.

"I know that I have been held up as a kind of ogre, a rawhead and bloody bones, a terror to the banking and financial interests of the country. Maybe the best answer to that may be found in the records and indisputable facts, that the national banks of the country today are stronger and in better condition than ever before; that they are more numerous than when the present Controller came; more prosperous and show a smaller proportion of failures and losses than was ever known in their history; and my office is receiving a steady stream of applications for charters for new national banks and for permission to increase the capital of the existing banks.

"My official scalp is not especially dear to me. My business is to administer the law, and the law is justice put into words. I have had a somewhat stormy time and have been an uncomfortably prominent target. But I have always kept in mind words spoken by Patrick Henry in my own town, 141 years ago—'Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!'"

Mr. Williams said that the new Federal Reserve law would "forbid the grasping from using for their own advantage the necessities of their neighbors" and that it put the farmer on the same plane as the business man.

Cries of "back to the farm," he said, were futile without promise of comfort and happiness and prospects.

"Put money, or opportunity to earn it," he said, "on the farms and the people will go to them fast enough and stay with them. This is precisely what the Federal Reserve system is doing in large measure and we hope the rural credits system will do in even larger measure."

"This is the first time since the beginning of the national banking system half a century ago," Controller Williams said in conclusion, "that the farmer has been able to borrow on the security of his farm from any national bank." He added that there had been a "general collapse in interest charges in those parts of the country where the abuse was the greatest and a general disposition by banks in all sections to live within the law."

Banks that had been charging on some loans up to 50 and 60 per cent. were now limiting charges to the rates permitted by their State laws, the Controller said.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities: Great Northern Railway Company, $2,000,000 additional first and refunding 4½ per cent. Series A bonds, due 1961; Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., $15,000,000 ordinary stock. The New York Curb Association has approved for temporary trading 80,000 common shares Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc.

Boston & Maine Trustees have been granted an extension of a year for the sale of their holdings by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court. The petitioners had asked for a two-year extension.

London holders of the bond issues of the Mexican Tramways Company, the Mexican Light and Power Company and affiliated corporations have approved the plans for putting into effect the policies outlined by the committees and for providing possible future financing for the companies. As from 71 per cent. to 81 per cent. of the various bond issues have been deposited, the committee in charge of the properties has ample authority to carry out its plans.

Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation report that the corporation's capital stock has been increased from $1,000,000 preferred and $500,000 common to $3,000,000 preferred and $700,000 common. This concern has organized fifty-four local companies in the United States to operate the Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments. Morris Plan Company of New York, organized in 1914 with a capital of $100,000, has increased its capital to $1,000,000.

H. H. Westinghouse has resigned the Presidency of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and has been elected to the new office of Chairman of the Board of Directors. He has been succeeded as President by John F. Miller, formerly Vice-President. A. L. Humphrey has been elected Vice-President and General Manager and S. S. Conahey has been appointed Acting Vice-President. Other officers have been re-elected.

The Ohio State Telephone Company has asked the Utilities Commission for approval of an issue of $2,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock to be sold at par.

Subscription books on National Motor Car and Vehicle Company have been closed by the syndicate.

Member banks have been notified by Pierre Jay, Reserve Agent and Chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, that the terms of William Woodward, Class A Director, and Henry R. Towne, Class B Director, will expire on Dec. 31, and that the Federal Reserve Board has appointed Nov. 21 for the election of their successors, each to serve for three years.

The growth and earning power of the Erie has been analyzed in a special pamphlet issued by Pearl & Co.

D. W. Whitmore, Jr., was elected a Director of the Fidelity Trust Company yesterday.

Byrne & McDonnell have prepared for distribution an analysis of the General Electric Company.

COTTON ADVANCES ON REPORT OF FROST

Prices Move Within a Range of 25 to 28 Points, with Puzzling Fluctuations.

TRADING ACTIVE AT TIMES

The New York Exchange Estimates 588,405 Bales Brought Into Sight for the Week.

Cotton was irregular yesterday, but it looked as if the heaviest liquidation, following the recent advance, had occurred on Thursday. Prices yesterday moved within a range of 25 to 28 points, with rather puzzling fluctuations. The close represented a net gain of 8 to 9 points.

The opening was irregular and generally 17 to 22 points higher, in response to reports of killing frost throughout portions of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. In Oklahoma, every weather station reported temperature below freezing. This puts an end to all further hope of development in the top crop in these districts. At the same time, it is recalled that the last weekly weather report of the Government stated that the additions to the total yield from the top crop would be unimportant. This probably explains the rather grudging response which the market made to killing frost somewhat before the average date for this development.

Trading was on a large scale at times, but the bull leaders, while still predicting higher prices, evidently wish to make certain that the maximum of outside liquidation has taken place before resuming aggressive operations on the long side. B. S. Castles, who has been one of the leading bulls, yesterday denied the reports that he had been liquidating his long cotton.

Regarding the trade situation, The Journal of Commerce says: "There has never been in this country anything to compare with the volume of printed and bleached cotton goods output seen in the last twelve months, and for the moment there appears to be nothing in sight to check or diminish this demand. But cotton itself is a factor to be reckoned with, and very few manufacturers now are doing anything but hope for lower prices. Most of them are resigned to the highest prices they have known since 1873 or earlier."

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 585,405 bales against 525,437 last year. The total for the season was 3,779,000 against 3,310,000 last year.

Market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	18.13	18.37	18.12	18.21@18.25	18.13@18.17
Dec.	18.48	18.58	18.32	18.40@18.41	18.31@18.33
Jan.	18.45	18.54	18.27	18.35@18.41	18.26@18.28
Mar.	18.56	18.65	18.36	18.46@18.48	18.36@18.38
May	18.65	18.74	18.46	18.57@18.59	18.45@18.47
July	18.72	18.80	18.55	18.62@18.63	18.51@18.53

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 5 points advance; middling, 18.40c. Eastern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged at 6 to 12 points decline; Houston, 10 points advance; New Orleans, 17.75c; Galveston, 18c; Savannah, 18c; Memphis, 17.75c; Augusta, 18.13c; Houston, 17.90c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	17.66	17.69	17.51	17.60 bid	17.59 bid
Dec.	17.92	17.95	17.70	17.80@17.81	17.73@17.75
Jan.	17.97	18.04	17.81	17.91@17.94	17.85@17.86
Mar.	18.25	18.28	18.02	18.15@18.17	18.07@18.09
May	18.42	18.45	18.21	18.33@18.37	18.24@18.26
July	18.48	18.55	18.32	18.39@18.41	18.33@18.35

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand but business is small. Middling 5 points decline at 10.57d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 23,000, including 19,000 American. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.45½	10.47	10.42	10.42½	10.55
Jan.-Feb.	10.48	10.54	10.43	10.48	10.57½
Mar.-Apr.	10.54	10.60	10.50	10.54½	10.62½
May-June	10.59	10.65	10.55	10.60	10.67½
July-Aug.	10.60	10.63	10.54½	10.60½	10.67

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.30c; March, 18.40c; May, 18.50c; July, 18.55c. The market there was due to open today at 2½ to 3½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,157	11,022	370,424	278,539
New Orleans	11,553	6,721	289,587	204,914
Mobile		1,322	21,750	16,713
Savannah	4,001	5,690	187,939	176,623
Charleston	1,649	3,052	66,669	88,500
Wilmington	1,519	2,723	31,872	38,403
Norfolk	4,730	5,895	65,706	64,615

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,014	4,333	124,906	151,025
Memphis	7,310	8,988	186,405	129,097
St. Louis		3,966		6,247
Houston	20,588	13,936	247,916	59,711

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,500	18,578	14,140
New Orleans	8,000 to 10,000	11,469	4,950

Exports yesterday were 6,479 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,338,285 bales; total last season, 1,144,000 bales.

$8,035,862 for Colorado Fuel & Iron

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company earned a gross income of $8,035,862 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, a gain of nearly 70 per cent. over the same quarter last year. The net revenue from operation of the mines and plants was $1,432,756, and the total net from all sources was $1,596,191, compared with $672,839 the year before. Bond interest and taxes absorbed $658,966, leaving final profits of $909,224, as contrasted with a deficit of $289 in the third quarter of 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99½	5.40
Argen. Govt. Dis.	6	Feb. 21, '17	98	98¼	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅞	101¼	4.80
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	100¾	101	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅛	4.62
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.37
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15, '17	98¾	99	6.50
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '20	100¼	100⅜	4.98
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 16, '17	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	103	106	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	5.45
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	99½	100¼	6.10
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '26	307	310	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	93	6.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100⅛	4.00
Swiss Govt.	4½	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	3.98
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	101	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1929	97	97⅛	4.68
Am. Thread.		Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anac. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.00
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100¼	6.00
At. & Pac.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101	4.37
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.35
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99⅞	100⅛	5.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99⅞	100⅛	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103¼	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.50
C., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅜	98¾	4.31
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅜	4.35
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	..
Driggs-Seab.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96¼	99	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	100¼	101	4.47
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98¼	99	5.45
Hocking Val.	5	Nov. 1917	100¼	101	4.03
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.57½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	99	99⅜	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	97¾	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.61
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100¼	100¼	4.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.85
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100⅜	101¼	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Rem. A., Un.					
Mf. C. Co.	6	Feb. 1, '19	85	88½	13.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.20
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.80
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	99	3.50
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

AFTER MORE FOREIGN TRADE

Vehicle Association for an Efficient Merchant Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 20.—In the concluding session of the National Vehicle and Implement Association today, the organization went on record strongly advocating the re-establishment of treaty relations between the United States and Russia and other foreign powers, and in favor of a vigorous foreign policy looking to the rebuilding of American trade.

The urgent need for the extension of American trade received careful consideration, and it is the plan of the association to join with other commercial bodies in urging the Government to take all steps possible looking to the carrying of goods to the utmost ends of the earth. Along this line the delegates adopted a resolution strongly commending the attitude of the Department of Commerce in the extension of foreign business relations. It further urged manufacturers to uphold the movement.

Another resolution urging Congress to pass a law enabling manufacturers to combine in a co-operative campaign to extend foreign trade was also adopted.

The organization declares in favor of the establishment of an efficient merchant marine through the employment of private capital, and urged the Government to give assistance to that end.

Willard Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, spoke on the tariff and foreign trade.

Joseph Dain of Moline, Ill., was elected President of the association this afternoon. Other officers chosen were: Vice Presidents, A. B. Thielens, South Bend, Ind.; G. P. Alexander, Mansfield, Ohio; Bradford Brinton, Dixon Ill.; Clyde L. King, Atlanta, Ga.; C. M. Burdette, West Chester, Penn.; H. C. McCartney, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. James, Atkinson, Wis.; E. A. Maytag, Newton, Iowa; H. W. Hudson, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; Frank Bateman, Grenloch, N. J.; I. H. Dempster, Beatrice, Neb., and James Rankin of Henderson, Ky., and Secretary-Treasurer, E. W. McCullough of Chicago.

$1,547,982 BOND VERDICT.

Toledo & Ohio Central Held on Guarantee of Coal Company Securities.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Newburger returned a verdict for $1,547,982 yesterday against the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad in a suit of Richard H. Higgins, Asa S. Wing, and Charles H. Sabin, as holders of $1,425,000 bonds of the Continental Coal Company, issued in 1902 and guaranteed by the railroad company. At the time the bonds were guaranteed the railroad was attempting to combine a number of coal concerns in Michigan, but the plan fell through when Federal courts declared it illegal.

Yesterday's verdict was under the authority of a recent ruling by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum in a suit by other bondholders to recover on about $2,000,000 of bonds which the railroad company had guaranteed, the liability not having been affected by the Federal decision.

The Toledo & Ohio Central is controlled by the New York Central through ownership of its $3,701,400 of preferred stock and $5,846,300 common stock.

PREDICT $3 CRUDE OIL.

Prices Again Advanced in Hope of Increasing the Supply.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Crude oil went back to its record price here today when the principal purchasing agencies at the opening of the market announced an advance of 10c a barrel on all grades but Ragland, which was advanced 5c. The new prices are: Pennsylvania crude, $2.60; Cabell, $2.12; Mercer black, Corning and Newcastle, $2.10; Somerset, $1.95; Ragland, 90c.

Refiners said it was impossible to get the required quantity of these grades of crude, and the price had again been raised in the hope of increasing the supply. Producers were openly talking $3 for Pennsylvania crude when they heard of the new quotations, and others connected with the oil industry said they were inclined to agree with them.

LONDON MARKET IS SLACK.

Money Scarce and Discount Rates Firm—War Loan Advances.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Money was scarce and discount rates were firm today.

The stock market maintained yesterday's improvement, especially gilt-edged securities, but business was slack in view of the holiday tomorrow. The war loan advanced further, Japanese bonds and Brazilian issues were better, and oil stocks were in good demand under the lead of Rumanians. American securities were quietly firm, especially United States Steel.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

American Bank Note Company, 50 cents on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

American Railways Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Atlantic Steel Company, regular semi-annual 3½ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Automatic Electric Company, regular quarterly 1 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record on that date.

Broadway Trust Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

General Chemical Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Germania Bank, regular semi-annual 10 per cent., free of tax, payable Nov. 1.

Lehigh Valley Transit Company, 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 10 as registered Oct. 31.

Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway Company, regular quarterly 1¼ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Procter & Gamble Company, quarterly 5 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Pullman Company, regular quarterly $2, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Company, regular quarterly 1½ per cent. on common, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 30.

Texas Power & Light Company, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Justice	.04
Andes	.11	Kentucky	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.34	Ophir	.17
Confidence	.11	Savage	.10
Con. Virginia	.11	Sierra Nevada	.30
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.59
Hale & Norcross	.30	Utah	.01
Jacket	.04	Mexican dollars	.52¾

TONOPAH.

Florence	.32		
Halifax	.53	Gold Consol.	.07
Jim Butler	.90	Goldfield Merger	.07
MacNamara	.13	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.23	Jumbo Extension	.37
North Star	.16	Jumbo Junior	.12
Rescue	.22	Kewanas	.12
Ton. Extension	4.80	Red Lion	.18
Ton. Nevada	5.50	Silver Pick	.21
West End	.68	Spearhead	.07

GOLDFIELD.

OTHER DISTRICTS.			
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	1.17½
Booth	.10	Nevada Hills	.18
C. O. D.	.08	Packard	.42
Comb. Fraction	.06	Rochester Mines	.56
Diam'field B. B.	.06	Round Mountain	.37
Diam'field Daisy	.05	White Caps	.30

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¼	Granite	73	75
Elkton	10	14	Isabella	24¼	24⅝
El Paso	40	42	McKinney	.33	37½
Findley	3½	4	Portland	.190	197
Gold. Cycle	235	236	Vindicator	178	190
Gold Dollar	1⅛	2	U.G. Mines	14.	15

VANDERLIP WARNS RAILROADS OF PERIL

Banker Says if They Are Drifting Toward Federal Ownership It Means National Tragedy.

LAYS THEIR WOES TO GREED

Selfishness of Politicians, Employes, and Stockholders Their Chief Trouble, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, delivered an address today before the convention of the Society of Railway Financial Officers on the general subject: "What Is the Matter with the Railroads?" Every important railroad system in the United States was represented in the audience, and there were many bankers from various cities and practically all the higher officers of the Washington banks present.

The fact that the last year has been marked by a suspension of railroad construction and 42,000 miles of road is in the hands of receivers and that capital avoids railway investments, suggested to Mr. Vanderlip that the industry was undergoing "hardening of the arteries." Although representing a grand total of $16,000,000,000 invested, the condition of the railroads of the United States, he said, was due to selfishness on the part of the public, the stockholders, the wage earners, and the politicians. Mr. Vanderlip said that the most selfish of all was the politician, who traded his judgment in an economical decision for votes, this allusion being received as a condemnation of the enactment of the eight-hour pay law by Congress.

The spirit of resentment against the dual control of railroads by State commissions and the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission was in a measure indorsed by Mr. Vanderlip, who said that he did not regard the remedy proposed as a cure-all, and pronounced the desire of railroad Presidents for complete Federal control under a regional system—something like the organization of the Reserve Bank system—and absolute abolishment of State control at best only a halfway remedy.

Railroads Not Popular.

"What is the trouble with this business, the mainstay of American life and commerce?" said Mr. Vanderlip. "Last year there was the smallest amount of railroad construction in the history of the United States since the civil war. In 1915 there was only $12,000,000 put into the business. So if you have any idea that, notwithstanding the magnitude of what you are doing, you are popular with your railroads. As President Ripley of the Santa Fé once said to me: 'Let's throw away the figures, and get down to business.'

"We heard something here the other day, in Washington, about the possibility of enforced arbitration, and it was also said that man cannot be 'subjected to involuntary servitude.' Well, you can't subject a free dollar to 'involuntary servitude either. Forty-two thousands of miles of railroads are in the hands of receivers. We ought to be building 200,000 freight cars a year, but last year we only built 74,000. A railroad executive told me the other day that if he could get 100 more 50-ton freight car he could earn $600 a month with it, but lacking the car he is losing that much freight money.

"This is a serious situation. You recently have seen legislative increases of wages, you have seen increases in taxes, I have heard a lot about lax methods of finance in railroads, but they do not amount to 10 per cent. of the total, and I would like to know if any set of politicians, city, State, or national, would like to be judged as a whole by the 10 per cent. of their worst performances.

"Many of us are coming to the time of life now when we have to go into a physician's office to have our blood pressure tested. It is time to take the blood pressure of the railroads in the United States, and when it is taken I predict that there will be found a hardening of the arteries. We have put upon the railroads such restrictions that investors are no longer giving the roads the wherewithal in the way of money for capital to meet the demands of business, and just as certain as a man with hardening of the arteries is in a dangerous conditions, so certain is a country in a dangerous condition that has that complaint. If we ever get into a struggle we will go under just as a man who has hardening of the arteries goes under when he engages in a struggle.

How Paris Was Saved.

"I saw a letter a few days ago from that Mr. Thornton who was regarded as one of our railroad geniuses in this country, and who was selected by the British Government to be one of a small group of men who are now running all the English railroads. This letter told why the Germans did not reach Paris when they were so near it two years ago, after smashing through Belgium and through a great part of France. It was because of the railroads. The service broke down under pressure. They couldn't stand the strain. Had these railroads not broken down at that critical time they would have changed the history of the world, for if the Germans had got to Paris and held that capital, things would have been different in the conduct of the war since.

"This illustrates the importance to a nation of preparedness for its railroads, and the subject ought to be in the constant thought of our statesmen—if we have any—and constantly before our people—if they think. For the condition of the railroads is a matter of the gravest national concern, affecting every one, big and little, poor and rich.

"The trouble is not altogether with the Interstate Commerce Commission nor with the State railroad commissions, nor with lack of sympathy on the part of the public toward the railroads. The idea that you are going to be happy if you get rid of State control, I do not believe in. Men have said to me since I have been in this room that we are tending inevitably toward Government ownership. If we are we are tending toward a national tragedy. I don't know where we are going. We are going somewhere

MADE GOOD PAPER FROM HEMP HURDS

Feasibility Proved by Government Experiments, but Commercial Utility Doubted.

NEW MATERIAL IS LIMITED

Distance from Pulp Mills Also a Drawback—Laboratory Bulletin Discusses Technical Aspect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Agriculture issued this week a bulletin on hemp hurds as a paper-making material, the book itself being printed on paper made at a well-known mill in Maine from hemp waste. This paper, which is the first ever made from hemp in this country, is of good body, clear white color, even texture, and very satisfactory calendered finish. The authors of the bulletin are Lyster H. Dewey, botanist in charge of fibre plant investigations, and Jason L. Merrill, paper plant chemist in charge of the paper-making laboratory in the Department of Agriculture.

The experiment demonstrates that paper of the highest quality may be made from waste hemp, which now is burned in the fields in some parts of the country and nowhere put to any profitable use beyond plowing under for whatever plant food there may be in it. As a practical business matter, however, the manufacture of paper from hemp waste has its drawbacks on account of the small amount of hurds produced and the distance from any available market of the regions where it is raised.

Every day the problem of obtaining wood pulp is growing more and more difficult. Of late there has been talk of utilizing the great fir and spruce forests of the Rocky Mountains. These sources of supply never have been touched. They have not come within reach of the market because of the great cost of transportation to the mills, which are mostly in the East.

Woody Core of the Stock.

Hemp hurds are the woody inner part of the hemp stalk, which is broken into pieces in getting out the fibre. There are only 5,000 tons produced annually, mainly in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and California. In Kentucky also hemp is raised. The farmers there use hand brakes in the field at each shock, and the hurds are left in piles and burned to get rid of them. It is believed quite possible that satisfactory cooking conditions may be found which will give a higher yield than was obtained during these tests. The stock should be classed as easy bleaching, and 11.4 per cent. of bleach is a satisfactory figure, although a little high.

Took an Hour Longer.

"As to beating cost, in the last two and most satisfactory tests the total washing and beating time was three hours, which may be about an hour more than ordinarily is used in making papers of this grade, although the practice varies to a considerable extent.

"In regard to furnish, there is such a diversity of practice that it is difficult to make a comparison, but if the hurd stock can be produced as cheaply as soda-poplar stock, the furnish used in these last two tests should be regarded as satisfactory to the book and printing paper manufacturer.

"The finish of the paper was not all that might be desired, but that was due almost entirely to the calender stack available for the work, which was composed of nine light rolls, many of which were about six inches in diameter and which had not been reground for some time. From a small test on a large calender stack it was readily shown that the paper produced is capable of taking a satisfactory finish.

"This comparison, satisfactory in many respects, develops two factors which are decidedly unfavorable to hemp hurds, namely, raw-material storage and digester capacity, and they must be taken into full account in considering the paper-making value of this material, although it should be recognized that investigation may result in the material improvement of these conditions. Moreover, it is not at all improbable that further investigation would develop more satisfactory treating conditions and more suitable furnish conditions, and the belief in this possibility is strengthened by the fact that material progress was being made at the conclusion of this preliminary work."

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Merchants in Market Report an Excellent Retail Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week shows large gains over the corresponding period of 1915. Road sales for future delivery continue to maintain the large volume of the past few weeks and exceed those of a year ago by a considerable margin. Merchants have been in the market in much larger numbers and report an excellent retail business. Collections continue in increasing volume. The cotton market is very firm and advancing."

William G. Robin Loses Appeal.

The fight by William G. Robin, the convicted banker, against the payment of $15,000 to the law firm of Gifford, Hobbs & Beard for legal services to the defunct Northern Bank, which led him to study law and appear before the Appellate Division to oppose the affirmance of the judgment for the lawyers, ended yesterday, when the court dismissed Robin's appeal. The Superintendent of Banks, who is ordered to pay the money, did not appeal from the judgment, but Robin fought it as a stockholder of the bank.

Peace Meeting at Pinchot Home.

The Woman's Peace Party of New York City will hold a conference on "Military Training for Boys" on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 1,201 Park Avenue. Among the speakers will be Dr. George J. Fisher, of the New York State Military Training Commission, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, (Boy Scouts of America,) and J. H. Whitehouse, member of the British House of Commons.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(a's character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—212—Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. J. Stiles.—Leave granted defendant to file additional brief within ten days.

20—The St. Louis Porter Adv. Co., applt., v. City of St. Louis et al.—Passed temporarily.

21—D. J. Leary, applt., v. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Jersey City et al.—Passed temporarily.

23—Estate de Pass et al., as surviving partners, &c., applt., v. the United States.—Passed temporarily.

25—F. C. Stettler, plaintiff, v. E. V. O'Hara et al., constituting The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Oregon; and 26, E. Simpson, plaintiff, v. E. V. O'Hara, et al., &c.—Passed temporarily.

412—The United States, plaintiff, v. H. H. Oppenheimer et al.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiff.

1—The United States Railway, plaintiff v. The People of The State of Michigan; and 4, Same v. the City of Detroit.—Argument commenced for plaintiff, continued for defendants, and concluded for plaintiff.

3—M. H. Brown, plaintiff, v. The City of New York.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Oct. 23: Nos. 8, (and 9,) 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, (and 38,) 31, (and 32,) 33, and 34.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Room I, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Moran⟨Morgan.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of O'Brien, aplt., for peremptory writ of mandamus, v. Boyle et al., Custodian of Primary Records and Com'rs of Election, respts., and The Republican Co. Committee et al., intervenors—Order of App. Div. reversed, with costs, and that of Special Term affirmed.

Re application of Schwab for a writ of mandamus v. Boyle et al., Custodian of Primary Records, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Re Northern Bank of New York; re Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re The Northern Bank of N. Y.; re Gifford, Hobbs & Beard.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alice M. Fitch, as extrix., respt., v. Shubert Theatrical Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Smith, Scott, and Dowling, JJ., (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Agnes Connolly, as admx., respt., v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $5,000, in which event the judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

People's Trust Bank of Hackensack, respt., v. Clarence B. Rice et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence B. Rice et al., applts., v. Oliver Bros. Purchasing Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Kolbrener, respt., v. Herman D. Beb et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Samuel Joseph, respt., v. Abie Realty Maintenance Co. et al., respts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on terms stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Franciszek Slimowicz, as admr., respt., v. Phila. & Reading R. R. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the authority of Craveca v. P. & R. Ry. Co., 171 App. Div. 841; with leave to appellant to appeal to the Court of Appeals. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Karl Kaufman, applt., v. David L. Schwartz, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted on terms stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Egmont Mollenhauer, respt., v. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, applt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna R. Crossin, applt., v. James A. Woolf, impld. deft., Ralph A. Stemm, purchaser, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Emoch Barnett, applt., v. Hallbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Ragland Momand, as director, &c., respt., v. George M. Landers et al., appts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Louis T. Noonan.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re James M. Gifford.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Re Lancelot M. Berkeley.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Brainard Avery.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Almond R. Goodwick v. Edmond Van Dyk et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. See Andrews v. Haas, 214 N. Y. 255. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Will for probate: Harris Wolff.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Levy⟨Weinstein Realty Co.—Francis K. Pollock. Re Warren Hubbard—Timothy H. Leary.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Schappert⟨Eidt—Mark Goldberg.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Jonathan Friedman⟨Aaron Franklin—Herbert a Sherman. Greenwich Sav. Bank⟨Wm. J. Tierney—Alfred Katz.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Paula Wright⟨Leon Ackerman—Morris Florda.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Frank E. James⟨Joseph H. Hoadley—Walter L. McLaughlin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Waxman⟨Waxman—William W Niles. Dieckmann⟨Cleland et al—Samuel J Joseph.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—City Real Estate Co⟨Lawrence Marx et al—Felix A Muldoon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, Second Department. DECISIONS.

F. Fishman, respt., v. B. Fishman, applt.—Motion denied.

Re last will of Martha Dunbge.—Motion to resettle order denied.

Etta G. Hinaman, as admx., &c., v. Eric R. R. applt.—Motion denied.

M. Baranowski, respt., v. F. Wetzel et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re last will of W. Gernhardt, decd.—Decision held until Nov. 17.

Re petition of R. J. Hines, as admr. of M. E. Jackson, decd.—Motion denied.

H. Katzellenson, an infant, &c., respt., v. J. Brody, applt.—Motion denied.

A. W. Bossard, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com., &c., respt.—Motion denied.

G. Bagdon, applt., v. Phila. & Rdg. Coal & Iron Co., respt.—Order modified.

Anna P. Dams, as admx., &c., of August Dams, decd., applt., v. Commerce Ins. Co., respt.—Order affirmed.

J. Dooley, respt., v. E. Seaman, as exor., &c., of P. Mahoney, decd., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

A. G. Erlanger, respt., v. H. E. Erlanger, applt. (Act. 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed.

M. Grocz, respt., v. D. & H. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

G. Rader Co., plff., v. A. D. Const. Co. et al., applts; M. Kobre & M. Ginsberg, respts., et al., defts.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

H. D. Hammond, respt., v. A. D. Constant, applt.—Order affirmed.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Charles F. Chapman, as exor. &c., of James Peters, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court, Queens Co., affirmed.

E. H. Lorenzen, applt., v. H. Stegemann, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

S. S. Lowman, respt., v. M. Huntley, applt., impleaded with others.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

W. B. Milkman, as trustee, &c., of Joseph Casesa, bankrupt, respt., v. Joseph Casesa and Antoinette Casesa, applts.—Order reversed.

G. M. and J. E. Miller, respts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Judgment modified and affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. M. Hartman, applt.—Judgment of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. D. Levy, applt.—Judgment of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

The People, &c., respts., v. John McGrath, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

The People, &c., respts., v. William Powers, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

The People, &c., respts., v. Michael J. Sisto, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Bertha Rembaugh, as trustee, &c., respt., v. Salim Ghiz et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed.

R. M. Schnuer, applt., v. Schiegel Realty Co., Inc., et al., respts.—Order reversed and motion denied.

Mary Schoonmaker, as admx., &c., respt., v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied and judgment and order affirmed.

B. C. Shiverick, applt., v. S. W. Bonsel, respt.—Order affirmed.

Town of Cortlandt, plff., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., deft.—Judgment affirmed dismissing the complaint on reargument, without cost.

Westchester Mortgage Co., respt., v. Thomas B. McIntyre, Inc., et al., defts.; W. H. Foster, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

LOREE SEES DANGER FOR US AFTER WAR

Predicts Loss of Commercial Supremacy Unless Government Aids Business.

CITES THE FATE OF SPAIN

Calls for Union of All Interests to Hold Our Place in an Earnest and Efficient World.

Commercial supremacy may be snatched from this nation as it was from Spain when she was on the brink of world domination if Government, industrial, and commercial bodies fail to unite in organizanized adjustment at the close of the European war. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, said yesterday at a luncheon of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor.

William C. Breed, Chairman of the council, had already said: "What the future result shall be depends not so much upon the American merchant and his selling policy as upon the adoption of a policy of co-operation between the American Government and the Americ-an merchant, so that when he seeks to extend his sphere of activity he may feel that the hand of Government is outstretched to assist him in his experiment and to protect and render secure his investments."

This, with Mr. Loree's discussion of "The United States as a Creditor Nation," sent a thousand leaders in the business life of city and State away from the tables in a thoughtful mood.

Delegates to the convention of the Real Estate Association of New York State, who were guests at the luncheon, joined with the Merchants' Association members in applauding the declaration of L. D. Woodworth, President of the real estate body, that closer co-operation of Governmental interests up-State and down-State already was a probability.

Mr. Loree dwelt at length on the dependence of America on foreign immigrants for the commoner forms of labor. He referred to the present decrease in new population, and the possibility that the warring countries would keep their sons at home after the war.

"We are forced to ask ourselves," he said, "to what extent America, with its high standard of wages, its short hours of labor and its restrictions upon speed, output, and efficiency, through union domination of Legislatures and public executives, can compete successfully with Europe, purged as by fire of everything tending to inefficiency, and courageously resolved to re-create what has been destroyed, to regain and augment the industrial position which temporary folly has imperiled. We should then be invited to an economic struggle which would be lost unless the highest American statesmanship should be fearlessly devoted to the task of freeing domestic industry from its shackles."

The peril of sudden non-employment of capital and labor when peace ends the unprecedented demand upon our industries might be counteracted partially, he spoke of hoped, by the devotion of this country to the strengthening of its own defenses.

The chief financial problem of the aftermath, Mr. Loree thought, would be the necessity of continuing the assumed obligation of supporting foreign loans, causing intensified world-demands on capital and making more difficult the meeting of recurring and increasing domestic needs for money.

He spoke of the need of railroads to be emancipated from "the burdensome inconsistencies of public control," while at the same time they were compelled to meet sharper competition for capital.

"It is most fortunate in the face of such financial problems," he continued, "that the United States has reorganized its monetary system; that it has created the Federal Reserve Board with broad powers and lofty prestige, competent to investigate and to contrive expedients and remedies, ready to advise legislators and leaders of finance, so equipped with the garments of reason and the voice of authority that its advice is likely to be heeded."

SUNDAY HOLIDAY FAVORED.

Realty Men Hear Arguments Against the 7-Day Sales Week.

Most of the delegates to the convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, which will close today at Long Beach, came to the city yesterday and attended the luncheon given by the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. In the afternoon they held a conference at the rooms of the Real Estate Board of New York, at 217 Broadway. Mayor Mitchel, who was to have made a short address to the delegates, arrived at the board rooms before the conference began, but owing to other engagements had to leave before the meeting was opened. Laurence McGuire, President of the New York Board, welcomed the up-State members. The chief topic under discussion, led by L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, was on the need of establishing a permanent tax bureau at Albany.

Before leaving for New York City the delegates discussed at their breakfast conference at the Hotel Nassau the subject of a general cessation of business on Sunday, with special reference to the policy of many development companies of keeping their salesmen on the grounds to greet prospective buyers of property. Lewis H. May, President of the Far Rockaway Real Estate Board, led the discussion and took the stand that real estate companies should cease all Sunday business. He cited the fact that many offices of development companies were kept open on Sunday, contrary to the law, and said the practice was likely to cast discredit on the real estate business, as it was objectionable to the law-abiding citizens of the community.

Many of the up-State delegates favored the views expressed by Mr. May, but several from the New York City locality spoke in opposition. Alfred H. Wagg of Malverne, L. I., said that a company operating in a good suburban section would not be able to continue business for three months unless it did business on Sunday. M. Morgenthau, Jr., of this city spoke in support of the Sunday closing plan, and he also advocated an increase in the prevailing rates of brokerage.

The subject of city planning was then taken up, with addresses by Lawson Purdy, President of the New York Tax Board; Walter Stabler, and Robert H. Shippen.

EX-PRESIDENT PORRAS HERE

Panama's Former Executive Going to Washington as Minister.

Belisario Porras, former President of the Panama Republic, arrived yesterday from Colon on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta, as Minister to the United States to succeed Eusebio Morales, who returns to Panama to take a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Porras said that there was the utmost good feeling existing between the outgoing and the incoming administrations. He spoke of the development of Panama during his administration, and hoped to interest American capital to further the development. The presence of United States troops on the Canal Zone, he said, tended to make investments unusually secure.

Antonio Bordas, a banana planter from Santa Marta, another passenger on the steamship, said that on account of the lack of vessels due to the war, the bananas were rotting on the piers at Santa Marta.

REPLIES TO VASSAR CRITIC.

Dr. MacCracken Denies the College Is "Select School."

Dr. H. N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, made public yesterday an open letter which referred to an address delivered by Dr. Charles E. Gorton of Yonkers before the conference of the New York State School Superintendents at Poughkeepsie. The letter read in part:

"My Dear Doctor Gorton:

"You are reported in your remarks as having classed Vassar with the so-called 'select schools.' The implications of this phrase are unjust if applied to Vassar. I understand a 'select school' to be a school which selects, or at least admits, only the children of certain classes of people, and prides itself upon a certain aristocracy of clientele. This charge is wholly out of place with respect to Vassar. Its registration books are open and are administered with the utmost fairness; they are closed when the accommodation of the college can no longer admit of a larger number, but additional honor places are reserved for any girls of exceptional promise, up to the number of twenty-five. It has, therefore, only two principles of selection, a definite announcement of intention to enter college at a stated time, and brilliancy of scholarship. Neither of these tests can make it the so-called 'select school.'

"May I ask upon what ground you condemn the resolution of a private institution like Vassar College to accept only such girls as it can adequately provide for with its equipment, when such public institutions as West Point and Annapolis have had restricted numbers ever since their foundation?

"Another implication of the so-called 'select school' is the domination of wealth. I deny this implication absolutely with respect to Vassar College. It would be easy for the authorities here, within such a limited membership as it has, to obtain one thousand students, all paying full rates. On the contrary, Vassar College awards more scholarships than any institution of its numbers, so far as I know, nearly $80,000 a year being awarded out of college endowments for the education of over 200 girls. Its membership—not to speak of the girls who are earning their own way through college—and atmosphere are the exact antithesis to the 'select school,' and are absolutely democratic, as any one who has knowledge of our college life will testify. The service and ideals of our college graduates throughout the State and the country are but living witnesses to the truth of my words.

"Faithfully yours,

"H. N. MacCRACKEN,
"President of Vassar College."

END STUDY OF WAR RAVAGES

Industrial Commissioners Sent to France Sail for Home Today.

The American Industrial Commission, sent to France to study the needs of that country in the reconstruction period to follow the close of the war, will start today for New York, leaving Liverpool on the steamship Philadelphia. The commission, which is headed by W. W. Nichols, Assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, was formed under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

The commission arrived in France Sept. 6 last, and through the effective co-operation of French commercial bodies and the French Government every facility was given the members to study at first hand the post-bellum needs of the country. According to reports received by E. Woodward Duke, Acting Secretary of the association, at the offices at 160 Broadway, the destruction of property in Northern France has caused a loss in excess of $2,500,000,000. Seven hundred and fifty-three towns have been destroyed, and some 2,500 cities remain in possession of the Germans.

It was pointed out yesterday that the war area in France and Belgium comprised 19,595 square miles, of which a large part was a metropolitan district of continuous manufacturing cities and towns. The surveys made by the commission will be embodied in a comprehensive report, which, it was stated, would be published and placed at the disposal of American business interests likely to be in a position to participate in the rehabilitation of France.

WANTS WILSON TO MEDIATE.

American Committee to Urge President to Approach Belligerents.

A petition will be sent to President Wilson after election asking him to invite the warring powers of Europe to name the conditions upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

The American Neutral Conference Committee, of which Hamilton Holt is President, announced yesterday that the petition would be circulated at once. A circular which will be sent out with the petition says that 150,000 Britons have signed a petition asking the English Government to negotiate for peace at the earliest possible moment. The text of the petition follows:

To Our Government:

We, the unenlisted citizens of the United States of America, declare our conviction that adequate guarantees against future wars—the avowed aim of both belligerents—can be secured by

1. Repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion.

2. Recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development.

3. World organization for the development of international co-operation and the settlement of international disputes.

We believe that various public statements by leading spokesmen of the opposing belligerents indicate that discussion based on these principles may be substituted for armed conflict.

We recognize, however, that the nature of the conflict makes difficult the initiation of direct negotiations by the belligerents themselves.

We therefore earnestly urge our Government, acting alone or in co-operation with the other neutral powers:

1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.

2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

The committee is composed of 100 prominent citizens of the United States. Four Governors are members—Arthur Capper of Kansas, E. F. Dunne of Illinois, W. N. Ferris of Michigan, and Arthur Yager of Porto Rico.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PEARSON BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac and Barnet Pearson, comprising the firm of Pearson Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and apparel, 140 West Twenty-second Sts., by Solomon F. Brisker, $100; Grover C. Muller, $300, and A. Weinstock, $200. Liabilities are reported to be $25,000, and assets $15,000.

L. POPKIN & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Popkin & Co., Inc., manufacturers of coats and suits, 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, by Philip Sherman, $250; German Silk Company, Inc., $182, and L. Offenberger & Diener, $200. Judge Mayer appointed George R. Hall receiver; bond, $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. It was incorporated in June last with capital stock of $5,000.

SAM BURSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sam Burstein, dealer in paints and varnishes, 732 Eighth Avenue, by Abraham Berman, $490; Jacob Bergend, $400, and Leopold Ascher Company, $6.

MARTIN E. HALVORDSON, tailor, 320 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,374 and assets of $80.

LEWIS ATWELL O'BRIAN, dentist, 542 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,163 and assets of $1,331 in outstanding accounts. The largest creditor is William M. Pratt, $2,500, for money loaned.

WILLIAM AVEDON.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of William Avedon, who did business as the Gem Costume Company, 115 West 30th Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $70,971.

BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed George Feinberg receiver for the Black and White Stamp Company, 1,257 Third Avenue and 195 Avenue A; bond, $5,000. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,500.

GEORGE O. KRIETE, grocer, 4,240 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,584 and assets $598.

JAMES A. ROGERS, Inc., printer, 61 to 65 Cliff Street, has made an assignment to John A. Morison. The business was started thirty-seven years ago and incorporated on Jan. 23, 1908, with capital stock $25,000, and Charles A. Marvin is President.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 311 business failures in the United States during the week, against 278 for the previous week and 325, 336, 246, and 229 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 84, New England 53, Southern 73, Southwestern 22, Northwestern 22, and Far Western 30. Canada had 36, against 30 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 98 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Lora B. McDaniels Nichols, photographer, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,733. Assets, $1,104.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Auerbach, E. A.—Bronx Investment Co.	$369.65
Birnbaum, Jacob—R. Semons	160.53
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—G. F. Brunk	100.00
Bloch, Mathilda—W. H. Morgan	9,163.40
Buck, Anna M.—S. J. Bloomingdale et al.	439.91
Bamb, Philip—J. Anaskasio	107.88
Baldwin, Harry S.—C. Rosenzweig	441.81
Borenstein, Louis—M. Feder	117.04
Carpenter, Thomas E.—S. August	507.96
Cohen, Nathan—D. G. Severo	1,729.23
Cohen, David—S. Rich	241.35
Collins, Thomas A.—Bell Development Corporation	322.41
Conrad Realty Co., Inc.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co., Ltd.	115.68
Corwin, Joseph W.—York Haven Paper Co.	864.49
Cort & Beals Co., Inc.—Arthur Wolff & Co.	121.41
C. O. Ketterer Co.—F. Benjamin et al.	488.63
Cash, John F.—L. L. Mott Iron Works	518.30
Caron Restaurant Corp.—Bramhall Dean Co.	172.21
Covussik, Carmine & Adella—C. Parelli	576.08
Daniger Painting Co.—W. Shotwell et al.	228.23
Doelger, Joseph—Economy Real Property Co.	159.43
Dorfman Investment Co.—M. Stamp	500.00
Edwards, Leo—Packard & Co.	248.37
Esterman, Edith J.—L. Curth et al., costs	107.88
Fass, Jacob, and Moses Gross—M. Friedwald	14,888.80
Fuss, Jacob—Same	11,807.25
Frans, George F.—L. Kuss	150.64
Fisher Motor Heating Co.—C. Colgan	147.98
Flynn, Patrick H.—Bank of Le Roy	7,786.56
Ferguson, Ferdinand S.—Travelers Insurance Co.	111.66
F. S. Ferguson & Sons, Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co.	331.23
Field, Charles C.—F. H. James	216.90
Fuchs, Morris—I. Hannell, costs	107.88
Greater N. Y. Meat Co., Inc.—M. Sekanine	332.58
Gillen, Thomas—C. F. Loeffler	320.91
Gerzog, George—C. Hamburger	8,247.15
Gervis, Morris—S. Fine	176.58
Hooton, Robert T.—T. E. Lourie	120.06
Hillenbrand, Francis—M. Finck	1,142.12
Same—M. Mullen	7,649.12
Hoffstadt, Robert A.—J. Archer	485.77
Same—W. J. Archer	124.88
Haily, Michael J.—S. Schiller	101.44
Holzwasser & Co.—German Journal Corp.	145.20
H. P. Knight & Scenic Studios, Inc.—Turner, Halsey C.	106.86
John Collins, Inc.—D. Edgar et al.	524.41
Hickman, Christopher J.—G. F. Dennarest	278.81
Krumholz, Morris—National Sash & Door Co., Inc.	218.40
Kopenhagen, Bernard L.—Fifty-ninth Street Real Estate Co.	949.08
Klazkin, Bernard—J. Kartz	225.77
Kinnis, Maud L.—F. Forman	391.54
Kowalski, Ludwig—M. Greenspan	448.02
La Spin-Morris Cut Stone Co., Inc., and John La Spina—Clancy Granite Works	479.91
Levin, Samuel—M. Zimmermann Co.	1,600.52
Levy, Mollie—L. Church et al., costs	107.88
Lord, Irving J.—I. Altman	467.55
Longenecker & Sanders, Inc.—I. Watts	1,424.02
Lynch, James J.—Travelers Ins. Co.	365.00
Lynn, Wm. H.—Heard National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla.	1,468.94
Lacey, Alma—E. T. Hassel	459.91
Lee Garage, Inc.—Henckes & Willenbrick Co.	181.27
Miller, Charles—Grand Opera House Co.	421.03
Mayforth, John C.—S. E. Kek	1,827.44
Mulins, Patrick—National Register Co.—possession of property and $95.70 or	180.05
Marshall, Spencer Co., Inc.—I. Kaufman	128.08
Molea, Giuseppe, & Di Benedetto Realty Co.—Lawyers Title & Trust Co.	9,129.86
Mack, James C.—Allen Wheeler Co.	191.53
Murphy, Hannah, et al.—Hannah E. McCormick—F. C. Hollister	163.69
Ned Wayburn, Inc.—S. Blow	3,057.04
Nathanson, Mary—H. N. Goodstein	163.91
Newman, James I.—Margaret Fay Co., Inc.	238.91
Paarman, Herman—St. Marks Hospital costs	107.88
Proud, Taylor L.—E. E. Hess	124.45
Radice, Michael—J. Kaufman	240.41
Sanitary Cork Co.—Carney & Kerr, Inc.	915.10
Schacht, Wm. A.—F. S. Smith et al.	492.14
Supreme Council of Royal Arcanum—A. J. Waterhouse	1,460.43
Scheuman, Mayer S.—J. Leifer	180.30
Snedeker, Elysabeth—E. Holbrook	635.50
Thorpe, Harry W.—DeWitt C. Hanfield	181.92
Thompson, Tracy B.—J. J. McSorley	171.99
Tomashunis, Alex.—A. Gronich	111.91
Theriault, Edward—Marguard Fay Co.	850.83
Trella, Antonio—S. Pace, costs	107.88
Trella, Antonio, guardian—S. Pace, costs	107.88
Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co.—H. H. Higgins et al.	1,547,982.88
Wortzman, David, and Joseph Kapian—Kramer Bros.' Lamp Co., Inc.	134.61
Weiss, Al.—Funk & Wagnalls Co.	108.32
Vecsey, Armand Ingerbor—A. Mayer	453.87
Wolff Shirt Shops, Inc.—Scherman & Bryan, Inc.	397.88
Wallas, Charles H.—F. R. Bisson	189.66
Wilkenfeld, Joseph—E. S. Smith	528.64

In Bronx County.

Bostwick, John—Mercantile Finance Co.	$100.00
Cash, Jacob—Pierce Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Co.	138.19
Feinberg, Louis—J. G. Wallach	172.23
George O. Vanorden & Co., Inc.—Dumimuco Brok. Inc.	268.32
Golden, Charles—J. Egan	58.16
Henry Cleland, Inc.—C. Weidhaas	732.06
Kahn, Jacob H.—C. F. Wright	449.81
Koch, George—Ottelie Mfg. Co.	172.22
Matusow, Herman and Paul—Parkway Palace Co., Inc.	65.41
Reinhardt, Charles J. and Charles F.—J. B. Williamson Co.	139.67
Rehren, Wilhelm—United States Radiator Corporation	1,046.78
Saggese, Berta Rabas—A. M. Adolff	814.00
Stevens, Morton—M. Shine	282.22
Scarnon, John N.—V. Zimbardi et al.	108.60
Valhalla Corporation, Inc.—Bronx Trucking and Carting Co., Inc.	88.22
Zanelli, Peter A.—J. Kleiman	83.75

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

O'Shea, Walter L. and G. Harry—V. V. Gildersleeve, May 1, 1908 $2,611.95
Alsberg, Irving—G. M. Newgent et al., July 15, 1916 188.86
Schrenkeisen, Martin, Jr.—G. W. Sutton, May 8, 1916 420.72
Fischer, G. Kennett—M. Mayer, March 27, 1916 191.01
Bates, Charles R.—W. N. Barron, Nov. 28, 1912 1,899.06
Fox, Hugh L., Hugh C. Fox, and Francis P. Fox—Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co., Feb. 3, 1916 718.79
Goldman, Hyman—R. Kornbluth, May 4, 1916 841.78
Humphreys, Frederic F.—Home Helps Mfg. Corp., Aug. 5, 1916 796.41
Socal, Nathan—W. Salberg, June 19, 1916 542.91
William L. Crow Construction Co.—Alpha Portland Cement Co., April 18, 1916 5,000.00
William L. Crow Construction Co.—Stanley Willets Co., Nellie A. Crow, and Ella M. Crow—Empire Carting Co., April 18, 1916 1,375.00
Jasons, Gabriel T.—H. S. Tavshanjian, April 22, 1908 608.18
Litzky, Philip—Strauss & Co., Inc., Aug. 21, 1916 129.91
McCabe, Harry J.—Encyclopaedia Britannica, Sept. 1, 1916 128.01
Mac Realty Corp.—G. M. McCabe, Sept. 25, 1916, vacated 1,709.82
Linch, George W.—M. Bruno, June 9, 1914 190.14
Same—J. Flynn, June 21, 1914 100.00
Same—L. Fulford, Oct. 22, 1915 750.00
Same—W. E. Fulford, Oct. 22, 1915 250

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Marshall Field Company and Hosiery Firm Lease Seven Floors in Albemarle Building at Aggregate of $1,000,000—$300,000 Loft Deal—Sale on Front Street—Suburban Buyers.

Two of the largest leases to wholesale firms which have been made in a long time in the old Twenty-third Street retail centre were closed yesterday in the leasing of the lower seven floors of the new sixteen-story Albemarle Building, just completed at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street.

The entire store floor, basement, second, and third floors, aggregating over 100,000 square feet, have been taken by the Marshall Field company of Chicago, to be used in concentrating the various departments of the branches of their business. Marshall Field & Co. are now occupying the entire building at 104 Worth Street, and several floors at 87 and 89 Fifth Avenue, and large space in the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

In addition to this important deal, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh floors, aggregating an additional 100,000 square feet, were leased to the Emery-Beers Company, Inc., one of the largest hosiery concerns in the world, manufacturers of the "Onyx" hosiery, formerly controlled by Lord & Taylor. The Emery-Beers Company now occupy the seven-story building at 153 to 161 East Twenty-fourth Street, extending through to Twenty-fifth Street.

Both leases have been taken for long terms, and will aggregate in value over $1,000,000.

The transactions were closed through the firm of M. & L. Hess, managing agents of the building. With the leases formerly made to the United States Glass Company of Pittsburgh and the Weyman-Bruton Company, tobacco manufacturers, the Albemarle Building is now 70 per cent. rented, and negotiations are pending for additional space.

The building stands on the sites formerly occupied by the Albemarle Hotel and the Hoffman House, and is controlled by the heirs of the late Francis A. Kinney, owner of the land.

Deal on Front Street.

The leasehold of the property at 90 Front Street, a lot 23.9 by 85, covered by a five-story business building, has been sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company for Jonas B. Kissam to Harry K. Grigg. The building is rented to the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which has several of the subway contracts. The leasehold was valued at $20,000. Mr. Kissam was represented by John Clark Knox, attorney, and Mr. Grigg by Bowers & Sands.

Perry House Sold in Fifty-sixth St.

The five-story dwelling at 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining Sharon Astor's houses on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, has been sold. It has been held at $150,000 by the Perry family, the title to the property being vested in Emma C. Perry. It is said the plot has been acquired by the Thompson-Starrett Realty Estate interests, which recently leased the Astor property, 115 by 150, on a long term for improvement next year with an apartment hotel.

Investor Buys $300,000 Loft.

John A. Freed, an investing client of Pease & Elliman, has purchased from the Ritz Realty Company, Robert M. Catts, President, 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street. The property consists of a twelve-story loft, occupying a plot 50 by 96.9, completed by the sellers last February and fully rented. It was held at $325,000, the buyer paying a trifle less than that figure, however.

Buys Dwelling to Protect Mills Hotel.

George W. Seymour sold to the trustees of the Mills Hotel, 153 West Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 19.10 by 98.9. The parcel adjoins the Mills Hotel on the corner of Seventh Avenue, the purchase being made to protect light and air.

Private Dwelling Deal.

An investor has purchased from Margarette T. De Lemnos 63 West Ninety-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8.

Smith & Robbins have sold to an investor for the estate of Isidor Stern 103 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 99.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue.

Midtown Loft Traded for Rockaway Lots.

The Charter Construction Company, composed of Bing & Bing, sold to Victor Hartogensis, 146 and 148 West Twenty-eighth Street, a seven-story commercial loft building, on a plot 50 by 98.9. In addition to cash the buyer gave in part payment the Welchman property, consisting of twenty-six lots, fronting 400 feet on Mott Avenue and Westbourne Boulevard, Far Rockaway, L. I. Lewis H. May & Co. negotiated the trade. A deal for the resale of the lots is reported pending.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. William E. Cuff is the buyer of 229 West 100th Street. The buyer holds title to 237, and now controls a plot 30 by 100.

W. C. Thompson of Washington is the buyer of the four-story dwelling, 26 by 50.2, at 52 East Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold the five-story apartment house 933 East 181st Street, on a plot 62.6 by 125 by irregular, to an investor, who gives in part payment two five-story flats, 121-123 West 137th Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Brown only recently acquired 933 and 937 East 181st Street from the Arklan Construction Company, and a few days after sold one as an investment. The property just sold had been held at $85,000. Frederick Fox & Co. negotiated the sale.

Irene Tropauli has sold to Louis Green, 898 Eagle Avenue, a four-story flat on a lot 18.9 by 100.

The Dayton Building Company resold the northeast corner of Fieldston Road and 261st Street, a three-story residence and a garage, on a plot 47 by 112, in the Riverdale section, to A. D. Abramson for occupancy.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Mott Haven Company the one-story brick stable, on a plot 50 by 100, at 228 East 146th Street.

Brooklyn.

Joseph L. Feibleman & Co. sold for Dr. J. Harris Maxfield of Roseville the apartment house at the northwest corner of Prospect Park West and Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, known as The Prospect. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 125.

Walter S. Ross has sold for the Arfmann estate the northeast corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Sixth Avenue, a plot 100 by 100, to a builder.

Long Island.

Henry A. Rogers of Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., sold for the Patrick Hoynes estate at Westbury, L. I., a farm of twenty-one acres situated on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike and adjoining the new country estate of A. Ludlow Kramer and that of Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden. The buyer is a prominent New Yorker, and will improve the farm for his own use.

The Stanley Agency sold for the Addisleigh Development Company a large dwelling with three lots on Herkimer Street, St. Albans, to Mrs. D. C. Godwin.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake sold for Charles D. Howard of Concord, N. H., to the Charles A. Mann Realty Corporation, a plot 50 by 67 on the south side of Maine Avenue, Westerleigh, S. I.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to the Dorse Realty Company 100 lots at Woodbridge, N. J., for developing purposes.

Joseph L. Feibleman & Co. sold a plot of land 50 by 100 on Amherst Street, near Tremont Avenue, East Orange, and a plot 50 by 100 on Hillside Avenue, near Lakeside Avenue, Verona, to a local investor for the City Tax Lien Company of New York.

Westchester County.

J. C. Gleason & Son sold for the Port Chester Savings Bank 39 Washington Avenue, a house of fourteen rooms and garage, located on a plot 50 by 125 feet, to John A. Jarvis.

Pliny Fisk of the banking firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons has purchased the remainder of the George Yercks farm, comprising about sixty-five acres, on the Whippoorwill Road, North Castle, near Armonk, Westchester County. The other section of the farm was bought some time ago by George H. Warner.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd the entire building, 14 Coenties Slip to Hirsh & Schofield, now located at 18 Water Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store 71 and 73 West Twenty-third Street to the Auto Trucking Company, and the store at 78 and 80 Cortlandt Street for J. del Drago to John S. Molony.

Ames & Co. have rented for Walsh & Ives the five-story building at 115 Park Row to Max Schwartzberg & Co., retail jewelry, for a term of years, and also for Jesse T. Meeker the store at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street to the Hammerstein Millinery Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

John Finck has placed the following mortgages: $200,000 at 4½ per cent. for Raymond M. Owen] covering 225 to 229 West Thirty-ninth Street; $14,000 at 5 per cent. for the estate of M. Barnett, covering 11 East 125th Street; $35,000 at 5 per cent. for the estate of Louis Schoolherr, covering 241 to 251 East Seventy-second Street; $110,000 at 4½ per cent. for the Ice Manufacturing Company, covering 348 to 354 Broome Street, northeast corner of Elizabeth Street; $13,000 at 5 per cent. for A. B. Casey, covering 60 to 70 East 130th Street; $21,000 at 5 per cent. for Joseph Perenni, covering 227 East Twenty-ninth Street, and 230 East Thirtieth Street; $14,000 at 5 per cent. for A. Goos, covering 1,615 Lexington Avenue.

Silver Lake Park Auction Today.

Silver Lake Park, a development of 414 lots in the town of Harrison, adjoining White Plains, will be sold at public auction today by Bryan L. Kennelly at 11 A. M. in a tent located at the southeast corner of Main Street and Mamaroneck Avenue, in White Plains.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

East Broadway, 145, s s, 12.8 ft w of Rutgers St, 25x75, four-story building with store; U. S. Trust Co., as trustee, &c., against A. D. Levy, et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; amount due, $19,283.24; taxes, &c., $977.55; to the plaintiff for $191,000.

By Herbert A. Sharman.

Nassau St, 109, w s, 34.9 ft n of Ann St, 25x70, five-story building; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

217th St, 757 East, n s, 205 ft w of Barnes Av, 33.4x114; S. S. Mann against Sarah Lake, et al.; Dickey & Dickey, attorneys; amount due, $4,601.04; taxes, &c., $478.96; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By M. Morgenthau, jr. Co.

Webster Av, 1094, n e s, 113.2 ft s of Bedford Park Blvd., 15x65, one-story frame house; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, &c., against Salomea Albricht, et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; amount due, $3,895.06; taxes, &c., $101.32; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, n w corner 104th St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 115x100.11; 905 West End Avenue Corporation, 601 West 115th St, owner; G. Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $550,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 102.2 ft s of 159th St, runs w 108.10x s 50x w 113.9 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x s 40.5 to n s of 158th St x s to Road x n — to beginning; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Burns Brothers, 50 Church St, b. and s., c. a. s., Aug. 31; attorney, Louis Hirsch; Cedar St, no. 20; subject.....$1

FRANKLIN ST, 149-151, s s, 200 ft e of Hudson St, 41.10x58.9x irregular; The Nilton Realty Corporation to Manhattan Real Estate Association, 309 Broadway, mtg $32,500, all liens; Oct. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FORSYTH ST, w s, 25 ft s of Hester St, 23.8x50; Meyer West to the Emvee Holding Co., 318 East 31st St, ½ part, all liens Oct. 16; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

HUNTINGTON AV, 930, w s, 82.1 ft n of 71st St, 17.6x60; Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, Walter H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86; Charles Gronich to Lucien D. Bloch, 316 West 79th St, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lucien D. Bloch to Julia Hecht, 206 West 120th St, b. and s., c. a. g., Oct. 11; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Julia Hecht to Lucien D. Bloch, West 79th St, mtg $12,000, Oct. 20; attorney, same.....$100

PLOT 21, "The Fort View," map 1,388 of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicate; Utility Realty Co. to the Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d st, 67.3x24.5x irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Anna Corning, 150 East 47th St, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extending from s s 192d St, (600 West,) to n s 191st St, (601 West,) 200x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SEAMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, 100x100; Angeline M. Knapp, Newburg, N. Y., to Andrew K. Wall, Newburg, N. Y.; recorded from June 8, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 110.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115; Wadsworth Av, w s, 90.5 ft n of 185th St, 50x115x49.2x115; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co. to Helen C. Corse, 1,021 Fox St, Bronx, mtg $100,000, Sept. 28; attorney, Michael J. Murray, 44 Whitehall St.....$1

1ST AV, 220, e s, 155 ft s of 14th St, 25.6x66; Max and Sadie Canno to Lillian Canno, 883 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,500, Oct. 20; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. Gift

8TH AV, 2,380, e s, 125.11 ft n of 187th St, 25x80; Joseph Nowin to Rose Schlumbohm, 537 West 144th St, mtg $16,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$100

49TH ST, 413 and 417 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1916; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to William H. Morgan, 35 West 26th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway.....$26,000

101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Abraham C. Quackenbush to Charles E. Wicke, 837 Crotona Park North, Oct. 19; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, 37 West, s e, 460 ft w of 5th Av., 25x99.11, foreclosure Sept. 28, 1916; Henrietta W. Pollock, referee, to Susanna E. Kek, 305 West 46th St, Oct. 19; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$1,000

142D ST, s s, 186.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Sivad Holding Corporation to Albert E. MacDowell, 21 West 136th St.; Albert MacD. Taylor, 21 West 136th St. and Hy. S. Warner, 401 West 160th St, mtg $39,000, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 898, e s, 18.9x100; Irene Tropauer to Louis Green, 898 Eagle Av, Oct. 19; attorney, J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St..$100

FOREST AV, 735, w s, 18.9x87.6; Elsie S. Kronenberger to Lillie Roberts, 558 West 164th St, mtg $4,000, Oct. 11; attorney, J. Roberts, 923 Simpson St.....$100

GRANT AV, 1,058, e s, 25x101.7; Denis Dugan to John Di Salvo, 628 Morris Av, et al., mtg $7,500, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of Broadway, city line property; Florence Loewenthal to Equity Assets Corporation, 527 5th Av, mtg $9,485, Oct. 19; attorney, D. M. Buckley, 527 5th Av.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, revised map of Seneca Park, 50x97; John Di Salvo et al. to Denis Dugan, 365 East 194th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 21 and 22, map of Brent Terrace; Realty and Commercial Co. to Innocenzo Tolisano, 1,146 Intervale Av, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 79 to 82, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Andrea Napolitano to Carmine Napolitano, 42 West End Av, Oct. 16; attorney, Leo Schafrau, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 55, Block 31, map of Morris Park; Max Lipschitz to Max Berger, 279 East 3d St, Oct. 13; attorney, Joseph Held, 174 Rivington St.....$100

LOTS 41 to 46, map of Bruner estate; Perry Avenue Construction Co. to Henry A. Passhols, 415 West 128th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Hy. A. Koelble, 114 East 28th St.....$100

LOTS 242, 243, and 315, map of Varian estate; Emil S. Levi to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 85th St, 1-3 part, May 28; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel E. Jacobs to Belle Levi, 29 West 71st St, 1-3 part, Oct. 13; same attorney.....$1

MATILDA AV, 4,632, e s; Edw. A. Flint and another to H. F. Silsby, Lyndon, Vt., Sept. 22; attorney, R. R. Flint, 85 Greene St, Brattleboro, Vt.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; H. F. Silsby to Rosener R. Flint, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 22; same attorney.....$1

MOHEGAN AV, 2,132, n e corner of 181st St, 91x31.2x86.7x30.11; Emil K. D. Kemnitz to Emma A. E. Kemnitz, his wife, 2,132 Mohegan Av, mtg $25,000, Oct. 18; attorney, W. A. Mayou, 55 Liberty St.....$1

MORRIS AV, s w corner 183d St, 43x107.4; 183d Street Holding Corporation to 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, 753 East 187th St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, 336, s e s, 25x105; Anna Schmidt to Pasquale Santim, 672 Westchester Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x89.9; Lena Dan to Albert Rothenberg, 784 East 152d St, ½ part, mtg $8,500, Oct. 18; attorney, Albert Rothenberg, 315 West 54th St.....$100

163D ST, n s, 82 ft e of College Av, 38x85; Katharine E. Belssel to William H. Smith, 969 Simpson St., mtg $21,500, March 31, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Smith to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, mtg $22,500, Jan. 31; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Columbia Construction Co. to Herman Ritschel, 172 East 90th St, mtg $19,000, Oct. 16; same attorney.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specifield.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 228 to 232, s w corner of Carmine St, (22 and 24,) 70x49.11, Oct. 18; Henrietta H. and Leopold Borschek, individually and as executors, et al. to Alfred Spingarn, 207 West 78th St, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorneys, Hantrowitz & S., 326 Broadway.....$35,000

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, 62.8x159.9 x58.2x160.2, leasehold, Oct. 18; Broadway-John Street Corporation to Loft, Incorporated, 400 Broome St, due May 1, 1927, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500, and new mortgage for $130,000 after repairs, &c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, leasehold, Oct. 19; same to Brooklyn Bank, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Taylor, K., B. & R., 30 Pine St.....$25,000

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86, Oct. 20; Julia Hecht to German Savings Banks, 100 East 14th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 844, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 67.7x21.5x irregular, Oct. 19; Anna Corning to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. due as per bond; address, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

3D AV, 724 to 728, w s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 73x100, 1-2 part, s. h. John P. Gifford to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$12,000

53TH ST, 51 to 55 West, s s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.5, leasehold, Oct. 20; Bailey Realty Corporation to S. Morrill Banner, 25 Ridge View Av, White Plains, installments 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$35,000

98TH ST, 203 and 205 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 to former centre line of Bloomingdale Road x 105, Oct. 20; Gene Realty Corporation to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, 5 years, prior mtg consolidated with extension of $36,000; attorneys, Wayland & Wayland, 135 Broadway.$46,000

101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 19; Charles Wicke to Abr. C. Quakenbush, 1,287 Madison Av, due Oct. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 16; Ray Simpson to Elkner Realty Co., 507 5th Av, 3 years, prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway.....$7,000

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,216 to 1,220, e s, two lots, each 35x100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Samuel Blumner, 550 Van Cortlandt Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., two mtgs, each $2,500, two prior mtgs, $20,000 each, Oct. 19, due April 19, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 245 ft s of 169th St, 25x85; George Beekhaus to William T. Morrison, 840 Manida St, trustee, Oct. 19, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,600

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 43x106.8x43x107.4, 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Oct. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to 183d St Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, prior mtg $41,000, Oct. 19, due Sept. 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$7,500

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11 x132.2, ½ part; Morris Peskin to Sarah Peskin, 664 East 160th St, prior mtg $60,000, June 20, 1918; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft s w of 172d St, 50.3x 96.11; Fannie Adler and another, executrices, to Louis Cohnbaum, 141 West Sharpnack St, Germantown, Penn., prior mtg $32,500, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 290 Broadway.....$3,000

153TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x 100; John E. McGeehan and another to Chester J. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, J. C. Connell, 35 Nassau St.....$1,250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 206, s e corner of Fulton St, 18x50, and part of sub-basement; Broadway-John Corp. to Loft, Inc., 400 Broome St., 9 11-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON ST, 201, corner of Rutgers St, Apartments 2 and 3, on first floor; Julius Fehlberg to Joseph J. Shapiro, on the premises, 5½ years from Oct. 1, 1916...$660

2D AV, 790, store; Eliza Kelt et al. to Katie Gutekunst, on the premises, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, George F. Corbin, 51 Chambers St.....$750 to $780

3D AV, 1,482, store and part basement; James Foy to George and Ethel Jacobs, South View Realty Co., Lawyers Mortgage Co. Annex Corning, 150 East 47th St, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extending from s s 192d St, (600 West,) to n s 191st St, (601 West,) 200x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, W. H. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SEAMAN AV, s w corner of Academy St, 100x100; Angeline M. Knapp, Newburg, N. Y., to Andrew K. Wall, Newburg, N. Y.; recorded from June 8, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 110.2 ft n of 185th St, 50x115; Wadsworth Av, w s, 90.5 ft n of 185th St, 50x115x49.2x115; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co. to Helen C. Corse, 1,021 Fox St, Bronx, mtg $100,000, Sept. 28; attorney, Michael J. Murray, 44 Whitehall St.....$1

1ST AV, 220, e s, 155 ft s of 14th St, 25.6x 66; Max and Sadie Canno to Lillian Canno, 883 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,500, Oct. 20; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. Gift

8TH AV, 2,380, e s, 125.11 ft n of 187th St, 25x80; Joseph Nowin to Rose Schlumbohm, 537 West 144th St, mtg $16,000, Oct. 16; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$100

49TH ST, 413 and 417 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7, foreclosure Oct. 17, 1916; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to William H. Morgan, 35 West 26th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway.....$26,000

101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Abraham C. Quackenbush to Charles E. Wicke, 837 Crotona Park North, Oct. 19; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, 37 West, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av., 25x99.11, foreclosure Sept. 28, 1916; Henrietta W. Pollock, referee, to Susanna E. Kek, 305 West 46th St, Oct. 19; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$1,000

142D ST, s s, 186.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.11; Sivad Holding Corporation to Albert E. MacDowell, 21 West 136th St.; Albert MacD. Taylor, 21 West 136th St. and Hy. S. Warner, 401 West 160th St, mtg $39,000, Oct. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 898, e s, 18.9x100; Irene Tropauer to Louis Green, 898 Eagle Av, Oct. 19; attorney, J. J. Silver, 51 Chambers St..$100

FOREST AV, 735, w s, 18.9x87.6; Elsie S. Kronenberger to Lillie Roberts, 558 West 164th St, mtg $4,000, Oct. 11; attorney, J. Roberts, 923 Simpson St.....$100

GRANT AV, 1,058, e s, 25x101.7; Denis Dugan to John Di Salvo, 628 Morris Av, et al., mtg $7,500, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of Broadway, city line property; Florence Loewenthal to Equity Assets Corporation, 527 5th Av, mtg $9,485, Oct. 19; attorney, D. M. Buckley, 527 5th Av.....$100

LOTS 11 and 12, revised map of Seneca Park, 50x97; John Di Salvo et al. to Denis Dugan, 365 East 194th St, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 21 and 22, map of Brent Terrace; Realty and Commercial Co. to Innocenzo Tolisano, 1,146 Intervale Av, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 79 to 82, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Andrea Napolitano to Carmine Napolitano, 42 West End Av, Oct. 16; attorney, Leo Schafrau, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 55, Block 31, map of Morris Park; Max Lipschitz to Max Berger, 279 East 3d St, Oct. 13; attorney, Joseph Held, 174 Rivington St.....$100

LOTS 41 to 46, map of Bruner estate; Perry Avenue Construction Co. to Henry A. Passhols, 415 West 128th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 30; attorney, Hy. A. Koelble, 114 East 28th St.....$100

LOTS 242, 243, and 315, map of Varian estate; Emil S. Levi to Samuel E. Jacobs, 27 West 85th St, 1-3 part, May 28; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel E. Jacobs to Belle Levi, 29 West 71st St, 1-3 part, Oct. 13; same attorney.....$1

MATILDA AV, 4,632, e s; Edw. A. Flint and another to H. F. Silsby, Lyndon, Vt., Sept. 22; attorney, R. R. Flint, 85 Greene St, Brattleboro, Vt.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; H. F. Silsby to Rosener R. Flint, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 22; same attorney.....$1

MOHEGAN AV, 2,132, n e corner of 181st St, 91x31.2x86.7x30.11; Emil K. D. Kemnitz to Emma A. E. Kemnitz, his wife, 2,132 Mohegan Av, mtg $25,000, Oct. 18; attorney, W. A. Mayou, 55 Liberty St.....$1

MORRIS AV, s w corner 183d St, 43x107.4; 183d Street Holding Corporation to 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, 753 East 187th St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, 336, s e s, 25x105; Anna Schmidt to Pasquale Santim, 672 Westchester Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x89.9; Lena Dan to Albert Rothenberg, 784 East 152d St, ½ part, mtg $8,500, Oct. 18; attorney, Albert Rothenberg, 315 West 54th St.....$100

163D ST, n s, 82 ft e of College Av, 38x85; Katharine E. Belssel to William H. Smith, 969 Simpson St., mtg $21,500, March 31, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Smith to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, mtg $22,500, Jan. 31; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Columbia Construction Co. to Herman Ritschel, 172 East 90th St, mtg $19,000, Oct. 16; same attorney.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specifield.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 228 to 232, s w corner of Carmine St, (22 and 24,) 70x49.11, Oct. 18; Henrietta H. and Leopold Borschek, individually and as executors, et al. to Alfred Spingarn, 207 West 78th St, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorneys, Hantrowitz & S., 326 Broadway.....$35,000

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, 62.8x159.9 x58.2x160.2, leasehold, Oct. 18; Broadway-John Street Corporation to Loft, Incorporated, 400 Broome St, due May 1, 1927, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500, and new mortgage for $130,000 after repairs, &c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner Fulton St, leasehold, Oct. 19; same to Brooklyn Bank, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Taylor, K., B. & R., 30 Pine St.....$25,000

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86, Oct. 20; Julia Hecht to German Savings Banks, 100 East 14th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 844, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 67.7x21.5x irregular, Oct. 19; Anna Corning to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St. due as per bond; address, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

3D AV, 724 to 728, w s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 73x100, 1-2 part, s. h. John P. Gifford to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$12,000

53TH ST, 51 to 55 West, s s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.5, leasehold, Oct. 20; Bailey Realty Corporation to S. Morrill Banner, 25 Ridge View Av, White Plains, installments 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$35,000

98TH ST, 203 and 205 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 to former centre line of Bloomingdale Road x 105, Oct. 20; Gene Realty Corporation to Italian Savings Bank, 64 Spring St, 5 years, prior mtg consolidated with extension of $36,000; attorneys, Wayland & Wayland, 135 Broadway.$46,000

101ST ST, 415 East, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 19; Charles Wicke to Abr. C. Quakenbush, 1,287 Madison Av, due Oct. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

114TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 16; Ray Simpson to Elkner Realty Co., 507 5th Av, 3 years, prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Broadway Central Bank, 2,574 Broadway.....$7,000

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,216 to 1,220, e s, two lots, each 35x100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Samuel Blumner, 550 Van Cortlandt Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., two mtgs, each $2,500, two prior mtgs, $20,000 each, Oct. 19, due April 19, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$5,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 245 ft s of 169th St, 25x85; George Beekhaus to William T. Morrison, 840 Manida St, trustee, Oct. 19, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,600

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 43x106.8x43x107.4, 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Oct. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to 183d St Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, prior mtg $41,000, Oct. 19, due Sept. 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$7,500

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11 x132.2, ½ part; Morris Peskin to Sarah Peskin, 664 East 160th St, prior mtg $60,000, June 20, 1918; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$1,000

3D AV, w s, 161.4 ft s w of 172d St, 50.3x 96.11; Fannie Adler and another, executrices, to Louis Cohnbaum, 141 West Sharpnack St, Germantown, Penn., prior mtg $32,500, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 290 Broadway.....$3,000

153TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x 100; John E. McGeehan and another to Chester J. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, Oct. 18, due as per bond; attorney, J. C. Connell, 35 Nassau St.....$1,250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 206, s e corner of Fulton St, 18x50, and part of sub-basement; Broadway-John Corp. to Loft, Inc., 400 Broome St., 9 11-12 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON ST, 201, corner of Rutgers St, Apartments 2 and 3, on first floor; Julius Fehlberg to Joseph J. Shapiro, on the premises, 5½ years from Oct. 1, 1

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The depression that was over the southwest upper lake region Thursday night redeveloped into a severe disturbance, and is central tonight over northern lower Michigan, with a northeastward movement. It was attended by moderately strong winds in the upper lake region and gales on Lake Erie, and by general snows and rains that covered practically the entire country from the Mississippi Valley eastward except Georgia and South Carolina, the general depression extending eastward and southeastward through the Atlantic States.

In the West the weather was fair. High temperatures prevailed during Thursday in the Atlantic States, but elsewhere, except in the extreme Northwest, temperatures are below the seasonal average, decidedly so from the Plains States eastward to the Appalachians, the departures ranging from 10 to 26 degrees. On Thursday morning the line of freezing temperature extended into Central Texas.

There will be snow flurries Saturday in the upper lake region, rain or snow in the lower lake region, and rain in New England and Northern New York, followed by fair weather Sunday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be much colder in the Atlantic States, with heavy frost Saturday night in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and in North Carolina, and light frost in South Carolina and Georgia. Over the interior temperatures will remain low Saturday, followed by a rise Sunday in the upper lake and west to lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

There will be frost Saturday morning in Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong south and southwest, rain followed by clearing and colder; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong southwest to west, clearing and colder; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west, fair, colder.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy, and much cooler Saturday, rain north; Sunday fair and cool.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Saturday, much colder at night; Sunday fair, colder east.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy and much colder Saturday; heavy frost at night. Sunday fair and cool.

Western New York—Colder Saturday, with rain, probably turning to snow near the Lakes. Sunday fair, continued cold.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and much colder Saturday, probably heavy frost at night; Sunday fair and cool.

Northern New England—Rain Saturday; colder in Vermont. Sunday fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	60	67	4 P. M.	68	67
6 A. M.	61	67	6 P. M.	66	65
9 A. M.	63	68	9 P. M.	64	64
12 M.	65	69	11 P. M.	66	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 65; maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 11:20 A. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.65 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
9:05—208 W. 68 St.; Mutual Wheel & Body Works.....Slight
9:15—9 E. 89 St.; Wm. Lawrence.....None
9:25—190 E. 101 St.; Morris Koblinsky.Slight
9:55—2,419 Maclay Av.; Antonio Pomeno.....Slight
P. M.
12:30—125 W. 26 St.; Jacob Locken and the Decker Button Co.....Slight
12:30—9 Av. & 53 St. (street car).....Slight
1:05—2,165 1 Av.; Michael Derritto.....Slight
6:00—Woodcrest Av., bet. 166 & 167 Sts.; not given.....Slight
6:30—401 W. 135 St., (fence); O. J. Gude & Co.....Slight
7:00—311 E. 100 St.; Samuel Rizer....Slight
7:30—3 W. 61 St.; Metro Motion Picture Co.....Slight
7:50—9 W. 117 St.; Moe Cohn.....Slight
8:00—114 W. 27 St.; Delasta, Ernest & Kling A.....Slight
8:20—Cooper Sq.; Comfort Station.....Slight
8:30—150 Willis Av.; James Shea.....Slight
9:45—311 W. 94th St.; Gus Rogers....Slight
11:15—234 E. 146 St. Louis Sapka.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Name of Lt. Col. D. D. Aultman, Inf., to Detached List, Nov. 11, and name of Lt. Col. C. W. B. Farr, F. A., removed, Nov. 10. Lt. Col. Farr is assigned to 7th F. A.

Col. J. Lockett, Cav., will report by letter to commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty with training of National Guard troops now on the border.

Resignation of 2d Lt. T. B. McDowell, 1st Inf., Virginia, accepted.

Orders of Aug. 19 relating to 1st Lt. J. G. Quekemeyer, Cav., revoked.

Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector-instructor of Organized Militia of Virginia.

Name of Capt. F. W. Rowell, 10th Inf., to Detached List, Nov. 6, and name of Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., removed, Nov. 5. Capt. Shipp is assigned to 10th Inf.

1st Lt. F. C. Huff, M. R. C., from Southern Dept., to his home about Nov. 1, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Name of Capt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 35th Inf., to Detached List, Nov. 21, when name of Capt. M. Wheeler, Inf., is removed therefrom. Capt. Wheeler is relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Col., and from further duty on recruiting service, effective Nov. 20, and assigned to 34th Inf.

Leaves: Chap. F. P. Joyce, 7th F. A., 10 days' extension; Maj. R. M. Culler, M. C., four months; 1st Lt. F. C. Huff, M. R. C., 28 days, and Capt. J. L. De Witt, Inf., Q. M. C., two months.

Navy.

Lts. A. G. Stirling, the Vermont, to the Florida as 1st Lt., and N. W. Post to the Vermont.

Ens. C. F. Martin, Great Lakes (Ill.) Training Station, Oct. 24, to the Wyoming, Nov. 6.

Med. Dirs. T. A. Bonryhill, from command of Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., to command Naval Hosp., Mare Island; Surg. F. Gates, Mare Island Naval Hosp., to command Newport (R. I.) Naval Hosp., and L. W. Curtis, Newport (R. I.) Naval Hosp., Oct. 25, to command Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Past Asst. Surgs. P. B. Ledbetter, Las Animas (Col.) Naval Hosp., to Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; A. H. Allen, the Texas, to the Louisiana; A. M. Schmidt, the Louisiana, to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; L. C. Whiteside to Naval Hosp., Las Animas, Col.

Asst. Surgs. R. A. Torrance to the Texas, and F. H. Bowman to the Colorado.

Pay Clk. R. E. Veirs from duty with Fleet Paymaster, Pacific fleet, to State Hosp., Mendocino, Cal., sick.

Surg. James H. Holloway, retired, died at Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 2.

Marine Corps.

2d Lt. A. F. Howard, Mare Island Barracks, to the Brooklyn.

1st Lt. H. G. Bartlett, First Brigade, Haiti, and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Charleston Barracks.

Capt. R. B. Farquharson, 1st. Lt. E. S. Willing, and 2d Lt. C. A. E. King, all from Philadelphia Barracks, to Marine Battalion, State Camp, Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. H. T. Vulte, Norfolk Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks upon expiration of sick leave.

2d Lt. L. R. De Roode, Port Royal Barracks, to the South Carolina; 1st Lts. J. L. Mayer, the South Carolina, to Philadelphia Barracks; P. C. Marmion, Marine Battalion, Jacksonville, Fla., to command Indian Head (Md.) Barracks, and H. C. Pierce, Indian Head Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks.

2d Lts. L. M. Bourne, the Brooklyn, to the Helena, and R. Bryant, the Helena, to the United States.

Capt. R. M. Cutts, orders to Army Service Schools revoked; to duty Fleet Marine Officer, Pacific fleet.

Capt. W. Hopkins, orders to Army Service School revoked; to Washington Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED.—Ajax at Nagasaki; Cashin, Wadsworth, and Wainwright at Newport; Henley and Lebanon at Hampton Roads; Jupiter at Sewalls Point; L-2 at Boston; Mars at Mare Island; Oklahoma at New York Yard; Ontario at Norfolk, and the Prairie at Santiago.

SAILED.—Arethusa, Port Arthur for Boston; Cummings, Newport for Buzzards Bay; Culgoa, Guantanamo for Port-au-Prince; Decatur, Olongapo for Zamboanga; Duncan, Boston for Newport; Kanawha, Port Arthur for Newport; Neptune, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; North Carolina, President Roads for Portsmouth, and the Sonoma, Hampton Roads for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A promotion test to Chief Inspector, Grade 3, in the Tenement House Department, will be held. Promotion tests will also be held in the Estimate Board, and the Park Department, Manhattan and Richmond.

The mental test for electrician, (temporary work,) will be held on Nov. 4.

Applications for resident physician, male, will be received from Nov. 2 to Nov. 16.

The applications for elevator mechanic will open on Nov. 2.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 8-9 at the New York Custom House, an examination for laboratory assistant, qualified in petrography, for men only, to fill a vacancy under the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary of $1,080 a year. The duties will consist of the identification of stones and the study of their properties, with special reference to the effect of composition and structure on their suitability for structural purposes. Competitors will be examined in elementary chemistry, physics, and mathematics, translation into English of scientific matter, either French or German, general geology and mineralogy, petrography, education, training, and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing, or the fact that the applicant is a senior student in such an institution and expects to receive a degree within six months from the date of the examination, such training to have included courses in mineralogy and petrography, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., Oct. 21: Patrol, J. F. Lynch, 35 to 153; P. McGovern, 274 to E. 50, Squad, motor cycle duty to chauffeur. From prects. indicated to C. O. Squad, assigned as chauffeurs: J. W. Dunne, 26; C. E. Duffy, 172; J. W. Creamer, 169; F. H. Preuss, 276.

Temporary assignments: Inspector E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., to command 6 I. D. in addition to his own 7 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; Lieut. E. J. Quinn, 16 to 2 I. D., clerical duty, 9 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; Patrol. H. Immen, 68, and E. J. O'Rourke, 169, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23; P. F. Hughes, 174, to 16 I. D., clerical duty, 13 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector T. T. Ryan, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 23, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. M. Nolan, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 22; A. Strauss, 63, 4 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 21.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38, to take effect 9:45 A. M. Oct. 19.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. J. Tuite, 38.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Firem. 3d Gr. Wm. Gablenz, Eng. 18, (neglect of duty,) decision reserved; Firm. 1st gr. J. F. Wanner, Eng. 23, (reckless driving,) seven leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. T. G. Pierce, Eng. 59, (neglect of duty,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. P. Sullivan, H. & L. 4, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr. J. F. Nixon, H. & L. 7, (reckless driving,) caarge dismissed.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, 1st Wheelman, Oct. 21: Fire. 1st gra. W. F. Schneider, H. & L. Co. 22.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, 1st Wheelman, Oct. 23: Fire. 1st gra. M. Carey, Eng. 80.

Special leave of absence: Fire. 1st gra. J. Engels, Eng. 63 24 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 21.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents says that the demand for more parental schools, one in each borough, is unwise and unnecessary. It has recommended the establishment of such a school for girls. The Teachers' Council argues that these schools should be accessible, but the Board of Superintendents sees no necessity for that. It declares that it would be far better and wiser to increase the number of probationary schools than to establish parental schools in each of the boroughs.

The Glee Club and the orchestra of Hunter College have reorganized for the Winter's work.

In the general catalogue of Columbia University just published ninety-three graduates of Hunter College were listed among those who had taken the master's degree. In 1916 thirty Hunter alumnae received the master's degree, as compared with 44 women from Teachers College, 22 from Barnard, 20 from Smith, 14 from Vassar, 9 from Wellesley, 8 from Mount Holyoke, and smaller numbers from other colleges.

The general organization of the Curtis High School has elected Eugene Callahan President, Helen Magruder Vice President, and Jasper Durkee Secretary.

The Association of Teachers with service in the seventh and eighth years, who do not hold promotion licenses, will meet at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 4:15 P. M. on Oct. 24.

The Child Study Club of Hunter College gave a Halloween party yesterday afternoon. Louisa Bruno, President, attracted the tricks and games, including "Ghost" and "Farmer's Romance," and Grace Pabst, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, told fortunes while disguised as a witch.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRANDON, FLORENCE, (Jan. 11,) net estate, $95,602. Edwin J. Keane, not related to decedent, received $5,000; Edith B. Mayhoff, sister, $1,033, and the rest of the estate went to Alice Brandon, Fanny H. Brandon, and Maud Brandon, sisters, in equal shares. Assets: Bank, $1,634; jewelry, $2,893, and stocks and bonds, $95,811.

EDGAR, Mrs. ELIZA L., of Newport, R. I., (Feb. 7, 1916.) Value of decedent's entire estate disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State were: $86-388 Greenwich St., appraised at $80,000; equity $9,500 in 110 Prince St., appraised at $25,000; equity $20,000 in 158-160 Fourth Av. and 15 Cornelia St., appraised at $150,000; undivided interest in Pier 16, North River, $46,000; undivided interest in Pier 18, North River, $75,500; stocks, $54,086. Total N. Y. estate $225,050. Net N. Y. estate, $230,323. There were legacies of $1,000 to two employes and an institution, and the residuary estate passed in equal shares to Herman Le Roy Edgar, son, and Lucile R. Edgar and Mary Gallway, the two daughters of decedent.

POULSON, GEORGE E., (March 30.) Net estate, $33,705. Mrs. Sarah E. Poulson, widow, received $10,036 outright and a life estate in $8,421. Mrs. Sarah E. Poulson, mother, received $12,000, and the rest passed to three brothers and a nephew. Assets: Equity $24,225 in 909-911-913 Tremont Av., the Bronx, appraised at $41,000; equity $267 in 788 Tremont Av., appraised at $11,000; lot east side Avenue A, 75th St., the Bronx, $8,000; fractional interest in lot on 182d St. west of Grand Av., the Bronx, $1,733; bank, $2,485. Decedent was a public stenographer at the Bronx Association and the claims due in that business were appraised at $2,680.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 3786.

LOFT BUILDING for heavy storage, on lower west side, near docks and warehouse section; 10,000 square feet semi-fireproof; terms of lease to suit; rent $3,500 per year. Apply A. M. Cuttner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 1276.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

30 EAST 42D STREET.
Desirable small office sublet; sell furniture; bargain. Room 617. 342 Murray Hill.

Large, light loft to let for manufacturing purpose; steam heat; rent cheap. Apply to Herman Stein, 437 East 165th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to lease, warehouse having 60,000 feet of floor space and railroad siding. Address G., 262 Grand St., advertising agency.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For rent, until April 1, $5 per month, 440-acre farm; 2,000 feet above sea; southern slope; balmy air; fine view; excellent road; furnished house; spring water; barn; big brook; campfire; convenient. "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Attractively furnished, convenient stucco house for rent for Winter to desirable adults; 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam, electricity, gas; hardwood floors. Phone Childs, 2190R Montclair, or 6180 Hanover.

Summit Park, Yonkers.—Eight-room house; all modern improvements; near station; steam heat; fireplace. Phone 7395 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

117TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; also small room.

29TH, 141 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water, bath; nicely furnished.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen; reference required.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Large, also single, room with, without bath; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Light, large room; running water, electric light, telephone; references.

60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 117 EAST.—Front and back parlor; suitable for doctor.

80TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant large front room, adjoining bath; steam; private residence.

MADISON AV., near 80th St.—Will share cosy three-room modern apartment with business girl, nurse, or student; reasonable; references. Lenox 5840.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room; bath; $7; single $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen.

38TH AND 6TH AV.
Front rooms, running water, steam heat, $4, $5, $6 weekly; rooms with private baths, $6, $7. Hotel Jefferson.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Cheerful first floor hall room; high-class; private bachelor house.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant, large room; couple or 3 gentlemen; French cooking.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large attractive room, southern exposure, elevator, electricity, telephone. Howard.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; dressing room; running water; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Handsome room, lavatory; business man; appointment; phone. Johnson, 948 Madison.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; private family; references; gentleman.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suite; also front basement.

72D, WEST, (near Park, Subway.)—Private family; comfort, permanent; gentleman; large front room; shower; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surface; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nice, well-heated, furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable hall room for gentleman; bath; phone; convenient location; $4.50.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Sunny, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single rooms, others, with private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with or without bath; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large room; twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—2 outside connecting rooms, well furnished; near Central Park. Leonard.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, private bath; also large room, with or without private bath; subway, "L."

78TH, 150 WEST.—Handsomely appointed, large, medium rooms; private baths; refined surroundings.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Large, sunny, well furnished, clean rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm front rooms; running water; telephone; reception room.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; also smaller room; gentlemen preferred.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room, every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Comfortable furnished, medium sized room; telephone, electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; running water; electricity; telephone; $10; convenient.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Desirable small rooms; telephone; all conveniences.

83D, 105 WEST.—Comfortable room for refined business lady; references. Apt. 64.

84TH, 268 WEST, near West End.—Outside rooms; elevator; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen. Hopkins.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual second-floor room, with private bath; tray breakfast served.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; all improvements; electricity.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, lavatory; business people. Apt. 3E.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—House handsomely appointed; opening large, small rooms; telephone; references.

91ST, 132 WEST.—Three rooms, private bath; two gentlemen; references; seen forenoons, evenings; first class. Apartment 3W.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house; large room; 1st. front parlor, connecting bedroom, $8.

93D ST., 250 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; modern elevator apartment; references. Inquire Hallboy.

95TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, large, medium rooms; running water; adjoining bath; one flight; private house; newly furnished; telephone; reasonable.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Select private house; one flight up; suite consisting of library, dressing room, double bedroom, private bath; available for three; expensively furnished; $35 per week; other rooms; excellent board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, private family; private house; bath, telephone; references given, required; board optional.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, newly furnished room; conveniences; homelike; phone. Beidler.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; electricity, water; single, front; $8. Riverside 5889.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, two gentlemen or couple; modern apartment. Copeland.

107TH, 319 WEST.—A tired business man, woman, or couple will find a congenial, beautifully furnished home with private family where a good table is served with taste and refinement; exclusive; references.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; seventh floor.

110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway, near subway.)—Large front rooms; southern exposure; also smaller room; high-class apartment; American couple. Apt. 3C.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Single rooms, running water, large closets, bath, telephone. Underwood.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive, large front room. Apt. 4, east.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; three windows; elegant elevator apartment. Hurt.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Private Christian family; exclusive accommodations; breakfast optional. Phone Academy 659.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, lavatory, closets; suitable two gentlemen. Apt. 10.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Attractive large room; breakfast if desired; women. Apartment 72.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Large, sunny room; overlooking Hudson; running water.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Business woman will share her furnished apartment; women only; strictest references required. Phone Erwin, 8125 Rector, until noon, then Morningside 4940.

116TH, 404 WEST, Subway.—Perfectly appointed room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Armstrong.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Suite two small rooms and bath; one room as kitchen or study; overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator building; kitchen privileges; $4.50. Apt. 3.

118TH, 422 WEST.—Neat, comfortable room; near subway. Apt. 2B.

119TH, WEST, (49 Claremont Av.)—Outside room, well furnished; opposite Columbia; between Broadway and Riverside.

119TH, 19 WEST.—Large, light room, facing street; hot, cold water, telephone.

121ST ST., 537 West, Corner Broadway.—Large and small rooms, with or without board, in refined home; modern apartment; near Columbia; all conveniences. Apartment 62.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cozy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; Apt. 52. Carlsen.

122D, 523 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Beautiful 2-room front suite; all conveniences; elevator; also other large room suitable for two. Phone 5350 Morningside, Ext. 67.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, two windows, nicely furnished; price $4.50, $6. Wilkins.

122D, 500 WEST.—Sunny outside rooms, 2, 4 windows; kitchen privileges. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Sunny room, front, single; telephone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Jewett.

123D, (3,100 Broadway.)—Beautiful front suite suitable 2, 3; Columbia. Apt. 62.

124TH, 329 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small, convenient location; private house; with or without board.

125TH, 601 WEST, (near Claremont.)—Beautiful suite, two front rooms; private family; references. Le Sair.

136TH, 607 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Cheerful rooms; business man, woman; meals optional; subway; references.

139TH 604 WEST.—Furnished room; elevator apartment; convenience; reasonable. Wiggins, Apt. 40.

140TH, 559 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private family; $3. Brown.

143D, 511 WEST, (Apt. 23.)—Furnished room; elevator apartment; subway; gentleman.

152D, 598 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, suitable for housekeeping; private house.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, southeast corner; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

NEAR PARK.—Homelike rooms, southern exposure; private baths; hot water. 64 West 97th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 96th Subway.)—Beautifully furnished room, overlooking Hudson; adjoining parlor; running water; kitchenette; $15 per week. Call Riverside 4950. Apt. 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Newly furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen, couple; moderate. (Meek.) Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Outside, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 350, near 76th.—Exceptional rooms; private house; modern conveniences; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large and small front rooms; adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; steam.

WEST END AV., 672 (93.)—Attractive suites, single rooms, all conveniences; reasonable.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, parlor floor; hot and cold water.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, between 9th and 30th Sts., warm, sunny sitting room, bedroom, and bath; for two ladies; price, $25 to $30 a month. Address Reed, 11 East 22d St.

BEGINNING OCT. 28.—Nicely furnished room, modern house, private family, located on or near Morningside Heights; $3.50. Box 236 Times, 2 Rector St.

ROOM WANTED, vicinity Madison Av. and 38th St.; permanent. Telephone Murray Hill 6249.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

22D, 41 EAST.—Attractive rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references; telephone.

28TH, 52 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms, with board; table guests; Southern family.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Large room, with bath; table board.

54TH, 15-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6831.

65TH, EAST, (Near Park.)—Suite of rooms, bath; private American home, with unusually fine home table. Plaza 6831.

78D, 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms for Winter; excellent table; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful front room, adjoining bath; moderate. Phone 6913 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st.)—Large room; suitable couple; medium; conveniences; refined house.

MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

13TH, 144 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished sunny room; also hall room; telephone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms with private bath; references; table guests.

53D, 61 WEST.—Large rooms with board, private baths; southern exposure; references.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, suitable couple; gentlemen; best home cooking. Phone 10038 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suite.

72D, 253 WEST.
Table board; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; ONE, TWO, THREE MEN: REFERENCES.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall rooms, with superior board; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; water; connected rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; large room adjoining bath; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms with board; references exchanged. 1887 Riverside.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
rooms with board; high grade.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; book at; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; electricity; French cuisine; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; board; parlor dining; electricity; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; electricity; home cooking; private house; phone.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Rooms, board, refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractively decorated rooms; electricity; table guests; home cooking; references.

96TH, 312 WEST.—Single room, gentlemen; exceptional table board and service; reasonable.

96TH, (676 West End Av.)—Double, also single room, to high-class people; excellent table; electricity; exclusive surroundings.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished rooms, with bath; suitable for two, with unsurpassed board; $30 for two.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Choice sunny rooms adjoining bath; very best table; single rooms, $12-$15; double, $18-$28.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table board.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nearby Audubon, bright rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $5-$12, per week; $15 up, two. 2757 Audubon.

136TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

EDGECOMBE AV., 216.—Attractive furnished private room; breakfast optional; all conveniences; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers accommodations for one, $12. Telephone 2916 Riverside.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Furnished Suites, Exceptional Table.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $10 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WHERE TO DINE.

73d, 142 West.—Unsurpassed French cooking; accommodations by the week. Telephone Columbus 8302.

WEST END AV., 315.—Beautiful front room; exceptional cuisine; suitable two gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159 W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses' Home for tubercular patients; hilly, pine country; large, sunny rooms, sleeping porches; steam heat; delicious milk, cream, eggs, and good food; trained care; $10 per week up; booklet. Address Y 294 Times Annex.

Beautiful surroundings for persons not strong, needing good air, excellent food; supervision of trained nurse or nursing; automobile free; booklets. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL Twin "6"; used 10 weeks.
PIERCE, 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70, touring.
CADILLAC S, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PAIGE 1915 6-55, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near W'sburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday.

BUICK 1916 LITTLE SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PAIGE 1916 FAIRFIELD SIX TOURING.
HUDSON 1915 CABRIOLET.
MITCHELL 1916 SIX TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT, LIKE NEW.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
Third floor, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC Speedster; thoroughly overhauled. Bliss, 509 Park Av.

CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, 4-PASS ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, 6-40 SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40, LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
PACKARD, 1915, COUPE, SPECIAL.
OVERLAND, 1915, SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
CADILLAC, 1914, LIMOUSINE.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER—$850 BUYS 1916 SIX-CYLINDER CHANDLER; seven passenger, with Summer and Winter tops; four brand new tires, demountable rims; electrically equipped; cannot tell from new. VAN DYKE, 1,700 Broadway, second floor. Easy payments; trades consid

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. MIDWEEK BIBLE STUDY Thursday, 8 P. M., conducted by the Pastor. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Easy Yoke." 8—"How to Break Bad Habits."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor. Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way, 104th St. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, preaches at 11, "The Great Task That Lies Before Us." 8, "What God Wants Me to Do."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M.—"America in the Valley of Decision—An Election Sermon." 8 P. M.—"What Shall a Man Do to Be Saved?"

Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 10 A. M.—John Bates Clark, Ph. D. 11 A. M.—"A City Strategy." 8 P. M.—"The Atmosphere for the Soul."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. 11 A. M.—"DENYING THE LORD THAT BOUGHT THEM; OR, HOW THE NEW THEOLOGY SETS ASIDE THE SACRIFICIAL VALUE OF THE DEATH OF CHRIST THAT IT MAY PREACH THE EXEMPLARY LIFE OF CHRIST AND SET UP SALVATION BY CHARACTER." (Second in series on "The Treason of Modern Theology.") 8 P. M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST; THE GREAT EVENT COMING ON THE WORLD, EVERY FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE, EVERY PRACTICAL EXHORTATION, EVERY SUBLIME PROMISE, EVERY HOPE DEPENDS ON IT. THE CHRISTIAN WHO DOES NOT KNOW THIS TRUTH CANNOT READ HIS BIBLE." (Second in series on "The Second Coming.") Those who desire to know the complete teaching of the Bible on this supreme theme are cordially invited to attend the course regularly. Ignorance of this coming event is perilous. "RECOGNITION OF THE CHRISTIAN DEAD TAKES PLACE AT THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST." Friday night, Oct. 27th, 8 o'clock, Dr. HALDEMAN will continue his address on the Book of Exodus: "OUGHT CHRISTIANS KEEP THE TEN COMMANDMENTS?"

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Kingdom of Violence." 8 P. M.—"A Patchwork Character."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Reincarnation."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHURCH — Preaching at 11 and 8. CHRISTIAN CHURCH — Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker: Mr. Alfred W. Martin, at 11 A. M. Subject: "Love Your Enemies."

BRONX GROUP OF THE SOCIETY. Woodstock Public Library, 759 E. 160th St. At 11 A. M.: Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, on "Joseph Conrad's LORD JIM, and the Problem of How Not to Be a Coward."

JEWISH.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "JUDAISM AND LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. ENELOW on "Can We Still Retain the Bible?" Daily noon service, 12:30. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH of THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 72d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M., Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Preacher; 8 P. M., Rev. Howard M. Le Sourd, Preacher; 10 A. M., Bible Classes for Men and Women; 6-8 P. M., Social Hour and Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Ave. and 14th St.—Rev. C. C. Marshall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. "Courage"—Pictures of Gibraltar.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, W. 76th St., East of B'way. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D. 11—"TO BEAR THAT NAME." 8—"THE REMISSION OF SINS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"PAUL IN ROME." 8 P. M.—"THE THIRD COMMANDMENT."

UNION, 48th Street, West of Broadway. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. A. M.—The Measuring Line. P. M.—Armenian Atrocities. Musical service by the choir.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

AEOLIAN HALL, 42d St., Room 1,016, 11:30, Mrs. Anna W. Mills will speak on The Science of Being; Special Subject, The Development of the Christ Nature. All Welcome.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE Will begin a series of Sunday evening services in Manhattan tomorrow at 8 o'clock, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St., entrance on 66th St. Subject, first of series: "Christianity and the New Thought." Mr. Martin Bawman, tenor soloist. Seat Free. All are cordially invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, (Founder, Dr. Julia Seton.) Empire Hotel, 63d and Broadway. Sunday, 3:15. Speaker, Dr. Guno Walton. Subject, "Life Cornerstone."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS. Sunday, at 4 P. M., Hotel Bellecliare, Broadway, at 77th St. In response to many requests, Mrs. Behrend will give a talk on Judge Thomas Troward. This School is the only one ever founded in America—with the approval of the late Judge Thomas Troward of England and India. The acknowledged Master Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belnord, Broadway, 86th St., Apt. 1,110. Instruction by the only surviving personal pupil of Judge Troward.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday Meeting, 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Subject: "Opulence from Within." Speaker: Walter Newell Weston. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.—Mrs. VAN MARTEN, speaker, 11; subject, "The Golden Path to Increase." 8, "Going Forward." Mme. Bittinetti, soloist.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY. A meeting of young people interested in New Thought will be held at Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St., Sunday, Oct. 22d, 5 to 6. Subject: "The Desires Fulfilled." Mrs. Grace Raer-Neiman, Speaker. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Relief of the War Sufferers of Armenia and Syria. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. R. C. Hughes, D. D.; 8—Dr. Work.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d Street & Mt. Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor. 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. DR. DUFFIELD PREACHES 11, 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.....APOSTOLIC SOCIALISM" 8 P. M.....JESUS: OPTIMIST" Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapters—Deut. xxxiv.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St., Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—The Reverend Professor HUGH BLACK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of THE BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8, to students, "An Athlete with Honey."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M. Choral Evensong (W. J. D. Thomas). 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services—8, 10:15, 11, and 8. Preacher—The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. and Isham St., (208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Prayer, 11.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; sermon, Dr. Grant. 8 P. M., Public Forum, (Inc.) Roy Willbolt, "Republicanism as Viewed by the Southerner."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 50th St., Near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. George William Douglas, D. D. Prelude—"Andante Religioso"....Sinnhold Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Te Deum in E.....Parker Anthem—"Thy Will Be Done".....Bohr Postlude—Hymne a Sainte Cecile..Gounod

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelude—"Elegie".....Boisdeffre Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Harp Solo—"Melodie".....Gounod Contralto Solo—"O Lord, Thou Hast Searched Me Out".....Gilchrist 'Cello and Harp—"Adagio"...Saint-Saens Anthem—"O How Amiable".....Surette 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector, preaches 11 A. M., first sermon since return from border. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; sermon, Rector. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Communions: 7, 8 and 9 o'clock. 10:30: Matins, Calkin's Choral Mass and Sermon. 4:00: Choral evensong. Solemn Procession.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149 St., nr. Amst. Av, DR. PAUL S. LEINBACH, at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A.M.—"What New York Needs." 8 P. M.—"The Christian a Peculiar Man."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "Watch Your Step." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "Standing Before God." Special Music. Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with augmented choir.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Ave. and 181st St. Rev. George G. Dowey of Philadelphia, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 A. M., 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (Spiritual Science,) 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader. Sundays, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., W. J. Colville, speaker. Morning subject, "The Religion of the Masters of Wisdom." Psychic Demonstrations afternoon and evening. Also Monday and Thursday evenings.

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th. —Helen Temple Brigham speaks morning and evening. Evening theme, Spiritual Influences.

THEOSOPHY.

L. W. ROGERS, National Lecturer Theosophical Society, at Hotel Biltmore, Sunday evening, Oct. 22nd, 8:15. Subject: "Reincarnation." Monday evening, 8:15, Brooklyn, Auditorium, Public Library, 6th Av., 9th St. Subject: "Thinking and Thought Stuff." Tuesday, 8:15, Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, "The Purpose of Life." Wednesday, 8:15. "The Invisible World About Us." Thursday, 8:15, "Dreams and Their Meanings."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public Lecture Sunday Eve., 8:15. "Accident and Chance"—George F. Russell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, the Minister, will preach. Subject, "THE DEEPER MEANING OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Avenue and 34th Street. 11 A. M., John Haynes Holmes on "The Double Standard of Thought." 8:15 P. M., Harry W. Laidler, Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, on "Mr. Benson and the Socialist Party."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "A SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS AND PRESCRIPTION." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. "Keep Your Windows Open."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avs. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Service 8 P. M. Subject, "A Cosmic Faith."

Y. M. C. A.

CADMAN, 100-Mile Hike on Mexican Border. West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Services: 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor, "GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY," October 29th. ASK ABOUT PLANS AT YOUR CHURCH TOMORROW.

RESCUE SOCIETY. Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers Street. Wonderful Gospel service nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

TENT EVANGEL, West 125th and Manhattan Sts. Dr. G. W. McPHERSON, Sunday, 3:30. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ; Will It Be Personal or Invisible?" Male Quartette and Miss Harveson will sing. "The Coming Social Revolution, or the Outcome of the War Between Capital and Labor According to Prophecy." Prof. EVERSON, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer. Casino Theatre, 39th and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Free.

THE REV. HOLDEN EDWARD SAMPSON Lectures on the PATH OF INITIATION IN THE DIVINE MYSTERIES at Studio Hall, 220 Madison Av. Sundays, 11, 3:15, and 8:15; Thursdays, 8:15. THE TRUE CHRIST RELIGION.

VEDANTA SOCIETY—236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "The Illumined Man," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Twentieth Century View of Hell and Future Punishment." Evening subject: "Why Do the Poor Hate Millionaires?"

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, "Sin and Recovery."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford Street. Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Gospel for a Weary World." Evening—"Reluctant Obedience." The choir will sing selections from the compositions of Mendelssohn.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS, the CHEERFUL CHURCH, Ocean and Ditmas Avenues. Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, D. D., Minister. 10:30 A. M., "Jonah and the Whale." 7:45 P. M., "The Rediscovery of New England." 130 Exquisitely Colored Stereopticon Views.

OTHER SERVICES.

Brooklyn Bible and Missionary Convention at Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 21 and 22. SATURDAY, 8 P. M., Mr. S. D. GORDON, Author "Quiet Talks on Power," will speak. Subject—"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS WORLD WAR TO THOUGHTFUL CHRISTIANS." SUNDAY, 11 A. M., Mr. S. D. Gordon will preach. 3 P. M., Rev. W. M. Turnbull and Mr. Walter McDougall will speak. 8 P. M., Rev. Charles E. Hurlburt, General Director Africa Inland Mission, will preach. This is a rare opportunity to hear these mighty men of God.

PRESSURE ON SPACE.

Owing to the great demand for advertising space in The New York Times it has frequently been necessary to omit many advertisements. This demand promises to continue and forces discrimination in assigning space, i. e., preference will be given to advertisements having news value and to those for which copy, including matrix, cut, or drawing, are delivered *before 6 P. M. on the day previous to publication.*

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The Times for the six months ended September 30, 1916, as reported to the Post Office Department, was 340,904—representing, in one grouping, the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

The New York Times

LAWYERS TESTIFY IN ROLE OF GUNMEN

Early Testimony In Rofrano Trial Read for Benefit of New Jurors.

REPEAT COURT COLLOQUIES

Laughter When Justice Weeks Solemnly Rereads His Dispute with Mr. Littleton.

When Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday recalled Joseph La Salle, convicted gunman and slayer, as a witness for the State in the case of Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for his life as the promoter of the assassination of Michael Gaimari, a slender man wearing horn spectacles and carrying a batch of manuscript rose from the counsel table and took the stand.

Reading from the pages before him, he admitted that he had killed James Minott, a relative of Rofrano; that he at one time owned a gambling hall in the Second Assembly District, and that he had overheard the defendant, Rofrano, give directions for the killing of Gaimari.

Returning to his place beside Mr. Brothers, he was followed on the stand by another witness, also wearing spectacles, but fairer of hair and more florid of complexion, who, reading from typewritten notes, insisted that he was Joseph La Salle, and that it was he who stood by while Rofrano demanded the life of Gaimari, his political rival. A heated colloquy followed between this witness and Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, interrupted by occasional protests from Mr. Brothers, who complained that the lawyer was not quite fair with the witness. This led to a more vigorous dispute between Mr. Littleton and Justice Bartow S. Weeks, in which the lawyer complained that the witness was being "coddled."

Then the second witness returned to the counsel table and took a seat beside Mr. Littleton, apparently on the best of terms with him. Neither the jury nor the spectators displayed any surprise at what was going on, and, in fact, only two of the jurors had not heard the testimony before. These were the men who were selected to fill the vacancies that caused a mistrial in the case on Thursday, and it was for their benefit that the testimony yesterday was introduced in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

It being impossible for the State to have its witnesses repeat in person exactly what they had said on the stand in the first trial, it had been arranged that the evidence introduced before the retrial be read by associate counsel, under conditions that would duplicate as far as possible those at the first trial. Deacon Murphy, specially retained by the District Attorney to assist in preparing the Rofrano case, and Edgar A. Gill Wylie, assistant to Mr. Littleton, counsel for the defense, consented to undertake the task of representing the seventeen witnsses already examined. Mr. Murphy, the first "La Salle" of yesterday, represented the witnesses on direct examination, and Mr. Wylie on cross-examination.

The attorneys were palpably not accustomed to the clipped speech and pungent phraseology of the gunman-slayer. Mr. Wylie was conspicuously successful, however, in re-enacting La Salle's defiant manner while being questioned by Mr. Littleton.

Justice Weeks, presiding at the trial, kept faithfully to his original character, and made rulings, checked counsel, and asked questions from the typewritten record. There were ripples of laughter when the Court and Mr. Littleton, solemnly reading from manuscript, repeated their recent dispute over the charge that La Salle had been using "cocaine, opium, heroin, and other drugs" while in prison. At another time Mr. Littleton said sharply that he could not hear Mr. Brothers, although the latter was looking over his shoulder while reading from the same record.

About 300 pages of the testimony had been reintroduced before recess at 6 o'clock yesterday, leaving about 500 pages more to be read before Gaetano Montimagno, who swore that Rofrano had engaged him to kill Gaimari, resumes the stand and is again cross-examined. Counsel stated they hoped this would be on Monday, but that the cross-examination might be delayed until Tuesday.

SCARED BY BOMB MATERIAL.

Powder and Fuse Used by Klotz Found in Police Headquarters.

G. H. Barrett, property clerk at Police Headquarters, and Deputy Clerks Sandermann and Henchy yesterday went into the storeroom where repose all sorts of things gathered as police evidence to make an inventory for a sale to be held next month.

One of them stumbled over a wooden box. The heavy lid was removed, and the three saw a lot of black gunpowder, fuse, plumbing pipes, and bottles of chemicals. On the box was the word "Klotz."

The three men hurried out, and just as they reached the door an axe which had been hanging up crashed to the floor. Thinking there had been an explosion, the property clerk gave an alarm, and the big building was busy until Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles took the box away.

The powder had belonged to Henry Klotz, a draftsman who on March 21, 1913, blew himself up in his home, 1,322 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, and died two days later.

Klotz confessed on his deathbed that he had sent the bomb that killed Grace Walker, that he had sent a bomb to Judge Rosalsky, which later blew off one of Owen Eagan's fingers, and one that killed Mrs. Madeline Herrera and seriously injured her husband and Sarah Fughtman.

UNTERMYER A MEDIATOR.

Assists in Movement to Settle the Yonkers Traction Strike.

Samuel Untermyer has joined Mayor James T. Lennon in the effort to terminate the strike that has tied up the cars of the Yonkers Railroad Company for five weeks. Mr. Untermyer and the Mayor are to meet President W. W. Whitridge of the Yonkers Railroad Company today to discuss the terms of settlement of the strikers.

These strikers at a conference with the Mayor on Thursday declared they would accept no separate peace for Yonkers, but would yield only as part of the entire Third Avenue system, of which the Westchester lines are subsidiaries. The Mayor at that conference urged them to return to work immediately, pending the determination of the matters at issue by a board of arbitration, to be named jointly by the carmen and the company.

Mr. Untermyer is reported to have given an opinion upholding the constitutionality of the ordinance which prohibits the employment of motormen and conductors by the Yonkers Railroad Company unless they have had fifteen days' training on local lines. A vote on an ordinance to repeal this ordinance is to be taken by the Common Council next Monday night.

Jewelers Give $32,535 to Charity.

Jewish jewelers have subscribed the sum of $32,535 to the $2,000,000 fund that the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, is endeavoring to raise before Dec. 1. The announcement is made by August Goldsmith, Chairman of the Jewelers' Committee, on which are Albert Kahn, Jacob Goodfriend, M. L. Goldstone, Fred Goldsmith, Edward Lorsch, Simon Goldsmith, and Lee Richman. The office of the federation is in the Equitable Building.

EDISON STRIKE SETTLED.

Phonograph Workers Accept a Proposal by the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 20.—With but four negative votes, the six hundred striking employes of the phonograph works of the Thomas A. Edison Company in West Orange, decided this afternoon, at a meeting held in Palace Hall, East Orange, to accept a proposal made by the company, and to go back to work. Should the firm refuse to take them back as a body, the strike will be continued and efforts will be made to call out the employes of the entire plant numbering nearly 6,000 men and women. The company agreed to reconsider the discharge of Nell F. White, Secretary of the Edison Employes' Protective Association, provided he appeared at the plant and apologized for insubordination.

The men went on strike Wednesday afternoon, following the discharge of White, declaring he had been put out because he was active in the Association and one of its officers. This was denied by Mr. Fairbanks, who said the discharge was due to White's staying away from work for several days at a time without permission.

FIGHT FEDERAL CONTRACTS.

Hardware Men Allege That Conditions Are Made Unduly Onerous.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 20.—The American Hardware Association closed its annual convention here today after criticising the United States Government's specifications for the purchase of materials.

The organization declared that the Government imposes unduly onerous conditions, among them that the product shall be manufactured by workmen who labor not to exceed eight hours a day. Many members of the association oppose the policy of the Government providing for an eight-hour day, and declare they will fight it.

Delegates also asserted that contracts are so arranged as to be binding only upon the manufacturer, and that they are arbitrarily abrogated by the Government to the loss and injury of the manufacturer.

The association has appointed a committee to prosecute its propaganda and to confer with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Fayette R. Plumb of Philadelphia was elected President at the closing session this afternoon. His father was the first President of the association upon its organization fifteen years ago.

Order Fifth Trial in Damage Suit.

The fifth trial of suit for personal injuries, brought by a man who was struck by a 300-pound bale falling six stories through a hatchway, must be held as the result of a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, reversing a judgment for $10,555 for Peter Kolbrener against Herman D. Bob and Louis Silverman, lessees of a loft building at 66 Columbia Street. Kolbrener was injured on Oct. 4, 1909, and was permanently disabled. The judgment has been reversed twice by the Appellate Division. The trial judge once set aside the verdict because of excessive damages, and on one trial the jury disagreed.

TWO DIE ON A FETE DAY.

Veterans Pass Away as Pavilion Is Dedicated at Old Soldiers' Home.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNEY, N. J., Oct. 20.—While Governor James M. Fielder was walking over the grounds of the Old Soldiers' Home here today the chapel bell tolled. When he asked what it was for, he was told that one of the inmates, Samuel Savage, 85 years old, who was a member of Company E, First New York Volunteers in the civil, had died. It was the second death today at the home, Wesley Webber, 70 years old, who served in Company B of the Independent New York Battery in the civil war, having died earlier in the day.

Governor Fielder came to Kearny today to dedicate the new pavilion at the home. The pavilion fronts on the Passaic River. It was built under the direction of Superintendent James F. Connolly, and the $5,000 cost was paid out of money left by old soldiers who died intestate. The Governor complimented Superintendent Connolly on the improvement, and then made an inspection of the institution.

While he was walking through the hospital Dr. Danzil Weeks, who was surgeon on the Monitor, stopped him, and while the Governor held the veteran's hand he was told the story of the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac.

$5,000 FOR PASTOR'S LOVE.

Wife Wins Verdict in Suit Against Asbury Park Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Inez I. Patterson of Asbury Park, mother of two sons, one 20 years old and the other 9, and widow of S. A. Patterson, a lawyer, who died in January of last year, was adjudged guilty last night of having alienated the affections of the Rev. J. Milo Robinson, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Asbury Park, who deserted his wife and three small children in August of last year. A jury in Judge N. Y. Dungan's court awarded $5,000 damages to Mrs. Leota A. Robinson. She had sued for $50,000.

Testimony was taken for two days and the jury deliberated for three hours before rendering the verdict for Mrs. Robertson.

DILWORTH CASE VERDICT.

Bronx Coroner's Jury Finds Murder Done by Unknown Person.

A Coroners jury, presided over by Coroner William J. Flynn of Bronx County, gave a verdict yesterday that Dwight T. Dilworth, the lawyer, who, on the night of Sept. 3 was shot to death in Van Cortlandt Park while in company with Miss Mary McNiff, came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

The verdict was rendered after the jury had heard the story of Miss McNiff, who recited every detail of the shooting and several times broke down and cried under Assistant District Attorney Quigley's cross-examination.

Better Boiled Dumplings

Here is a simple way to make really good dumplings—light and wholesome—with RYZON THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

10c, 18c and 35c

RYZON Boiled Dumplings

4 level teaspoonfuls RYZON; 2 level cupfuls (½ lb.) flour; 1 level teaspoonful salt; 1 level tablespoonful